The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,981. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 32 0
" " including postage..... " 32 0
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Domestic Occurrences each..... " 1 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for each Original Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GOODFELLOW—CAHILL—December 12th, at Dhoolia, Captain C. S. Goodfellow, R.E., to Mary, second daughter of the late T. Staunton Cahill, Esq., M. D. of the Bombay Army.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 25th
" Kurrachee on.....10th and 25th

The Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., BROOKS, Commander, will be despatched as above 12 hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

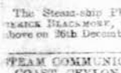
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Lingah, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leaves Bombay	25th Dec.	Returns	28th January.
"	10th Feb.	"	13th March.
"	28th March.	"	24th April.
"	10th May.	"	12th June.
"	25th June.	"	28th July.
"	19th August.	"	12th Sept.
"	28th Sept.	"	28th October.
"	10th Nov.	"	12th Dec.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 800 Tons, 160 H. P., FREDERICK BLACKMORE, Commander, will be despatched as above on 26th December.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer at above dates to and from Bombay with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:

Leave Bombay			Leave Calcutta		
"	Cevon	1 to 15	"	Bussipatam	4 to 18
"	Coromandel	1 to 15	"	Vizagapatam	4 to 18
"	Coromandel	1 to 15	"	Coconada	4 to 18
"	Calicut	1 to 15	"	Masulipatam	6 to 20
"	Calicut	1 to 15	"	Madras	10 to 24
"	Tuticorin	1 to 15	"	Negapatam	11 to 25
"	Colombo	20	"	Colombo	6 to 20
"	Tuticorin	1 to 15	"	Tuticorin	7 to 21
"	Madras	15 to 30	"	Ceylon	15 to 29
"	Calicut	15 to 30	"	Calicut	15 to 29
"	Mangalore	15 to 30	"	Cannanore	16 to 30
"	Cannanore	15 to 30	"	Mangalore	15 to 30
"	Honawar	15 to 30	"	Honawar	15 to 30
Arrive Calicut		30	Arrive Bombay		29 to 30

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., J. MAITLAND, Commander, will be despatched as above on the 1st instant, and Steam Ship "INDIA, 1030 Tons, 250 H. P., GEORGE GREIG, Commander on the 15th January.

These extensive Steamers leave on the 1st and 16th falling on Sundays.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

[WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch a Passenger STEAMER EVERY SUNDAY from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.	A.M.	Up Steamers.	A.M.
Bombay Dep.	Saturday	Cochin Dep.	Saturday.
Goa "	Monday	Beypore "	Sunday.
Carwar "	Monday.	Cabout "	Sunday.
Tellicherry "	Tuesday.	Mangalore "	Monday.
Mangalore "	Tuesday.	Cannanore "	Monday.
Cannanore "	Wednesday.	Mangalore "	Tuesday.
Tellicherry "	Thursday.	Cananore "	Wednesday.
Cabout "	Wednesday.	Carwar "	Wednesday.
Beypore "	Thursday.	Goa "	Thursday.
Cochin "	Friday.	Bombay Arr.	Friday.

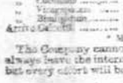
N. B.—Passengers to and from Mahableshwar can be landed or taken up at Bancote by this Steamer.

CHRISTMAS EXCURSION.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" leaving Bombay on Wednesday, the 28th December, at 6 P. M., will take Passengers, for Broach, at the reduced fare of Rs. 10 each. The Flats of this Steamer to Bombay will call at Hooneer on Wednesday morning at day light the 4th January 1865.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY, VERAVUL, PORBUNDER, DWARKA, & MANGAVEE.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MANGAVEE, DWARKA, PORBUNDER, VERAVUL, & BOMBAY.



THE Company will despatch a Steamer TO AND FROM MANGAVEE, calling at the intermediate ports on the following days, each week, until further notice:—

Up Steamers.	A.M.	P.M.	Down Steamers.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay.. Dep.	Tuesday..	11	Mangavee. Dep.	Friday	3
Veraval.. "	Wednesday	7	Dwarka .. "	Saturday..	9
Madgaval.. "	Wednesday	7	Porebunder .. "	Saturday..	8
Porebunder.. "	Thursday..	9	Mangavee .. "	Sunday ..	8
Dwarka .. "	Thursday..	7	Veraval .. "	Sunday ..	5
Mangavee. Arr.	Friday ..	10	Bombay .. Arr.	Monday ..	12

THE Steamer "JOHNSTON CASTLE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on Tuesday the 27th instant.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 15th November 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the ports of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per case, to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rate of passage, including a *general* table and steerage's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together: *first-class* £12 7s per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £8 10s., *second-class* £5 5s.; children over 2 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMBERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship MALTA, 1,826 Tons and 500 H. P., Captain J. G. GRIEBLE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 20th Dec., 1864.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M. on 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship ORISSA, 1,846 Tons, and 300 H.P., Captain HECTOR, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 29th December at 7 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday the 26th inst. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR LONDON.

With Dispatch.

THE Brig ELIZABETH ANNE, A 1, at LLOYDS, for 12 years. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1864.

NOTICE.—The ship WINDSOR CASTLE, W. BROUGHTON PEYCE, Commander, being under engagement with H. M.'s Government to sail on the 10th proximo, has still two Cabins under the Poop disengaged. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 21st December 1864.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, M. H. BAX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail on January.

THE favourite passenger ship GOSSAMER, 1100 tons, HENRY F. WHITE, Commander. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to GRISY & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE well known Black Ball Clipper Ship DONALD MCKAY, 2604 Tons Register, RICHARD RICHARDS, Commander, has very superior accommodation for passengers. For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *Donald McKay*.

Bombay, 23rd December 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Windsor Castle*, PEYCE, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain W. BROUGHTON PEYCE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain PEYCE.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Tynemouth*, arrived from London, are requested to send Boats to the ship for their Cargo without delay. The undersigned, or their Agent, will be ready to attend to the landing of the Rice, but will be responsible for the landing of no other Cargo, which will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain DONNE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the ship's hook.

P. AND D. F. CAMA & Co.,
Agents ship *Tynemouth*.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Dorothy*, Captain Thompson, from Liverpool, are requested to sent off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense immediately.

All landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to be sent to us to be countersigned.

GEORGE S. KING & Co.,
Agents for Captain THOMPSON and owners of the *Dorothy*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Harkaway*, Captain IRVIN, from London, are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain IRVIN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

H. SMYTH & Co., Agents for Ship *Harkaway*.

Bombay, 20th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per ship *Planet*, JENKINS, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain JENKINS will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain JENKINS.

Bombay, 10th December 1864.

NOTICE.—TO OWNERS AND COMMANDERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—The Vizgas Patent Ship and Foundry Company (Limited), at Mazagon, being now in full working operation, Orders will be received for every description of Ship-work, Caulking, Coppering, Making Boats, Masts and Yards, &c., Smith-work and Castings of every description, on moderate terms. For any further information apply to Mr. R. DUGGAN, on the Premises, or to SORABJEE FROMMURZEE, Secretary, at No 23, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January next, at 4 P. M. WILLIAM MERRIMAN, Lieut. R.E.,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 22nd December 1864.

EAST INDIA PROVIDENT FUND ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Interest on Deposits—
For twelve months..... 8 per cent.
For six months..... 9 per cent per annum.
LECKIE & Co., Agents.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE.—Holders of Receipts for the original issue of Shares, are requested to send them in at once, in order to have them exchanged for Share Certificates. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 10th December 1864.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A small tasty selection of JEWELLERY, of newest design, most suitable for Christmas Gifts, being moderately priced.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

THE BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (Limited) receives SPECIAL DEPOSITS for 3 months at 6 per cent per annum, 6 months at 8 per cent per annum, and for other and longer periods as may be arranged.

Bombay, 21st December 1864.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims on the undersigned are requested to forward them without delay. JAMES T. GOOD.

Bullock Mensesse & Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, 12th December 1864.

TO PUBLIC.—All those articles Bakery in a line, such as Pastry, (English Sweetmeats), Bread, Biscuits, &c. &c., as formerly used to supply the late Leggett's Bakery, may be had on demand at the Bakery of the undersigned, Khotwadi, 1st Cross Lane, and Fort, Meadow Street, Shop No. 39, next to the Bombay Presidency Bank.

A. C. DE SOUZA & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned from this day will carry on business as Exchange, Freight, Shares and Produce Brokers, under the style and title of MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE.
FEROZESHAW NOWROJEE.

No. 2, Nesbit Lane, 15th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Half-yearly Subscription to the Eighth Bombay Landable Society falls due at our Office on the 1st proximo.

W. NICOL and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th December, 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—TO BE RAFFLED. The Six (6) undermentioned most valuable articles of DIAMOND JEWELLERY, each article forming a separate Prize, and the same to be won by the six highest numbers:—

No. 1.—The largest Ruby ever seen in Bombay, which is mounted as a magnificent Diamond Brooch, with two additional large Ruby Pendants.

No. 2.—A most beautiful revolving Brilliant Star Bracelet.

No. 3.—A splendid Buckle Pattern Bracelet, wish a large Sapphire in centre surrounded with Diamonds.

No. 4.—A very handsome Diamond Bracelet, which can also be worn as Brooch and Bracelet.

No. 5.—A splendid Diamond Bracelet with secret portrait chamber, which can also be worn as Brooch and Bracelet.

No. 6.—A pair of fashionable Diamond Earrings.

The cost price of the above is Rs. 70,000, but the same will be raffled by 300 Members only, at Rs. 150 each.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully requested to visit the Establishment of Messrs. THORNHILL & Co., Jewellers, Medow Street, where these valuable Jewels lie for inspection.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required. By Order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship, and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th Dec. 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arrears of interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XXX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,

21st October 1864. T. R. E. DAVISON, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of One Hundred Rupees (Rs. 100) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 31st instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association, postponed from the 20th day of November, will be held at their Office, No. 3, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 22nd instant at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors of the operations of the Association.

II. To consider a proposition to double the Capital of the Association by granting one New Share at par to the holder of every two old Shares on the 31st December, and to sell the remaining 12,500 Shares for the benefit of the Association.

III. To declare a Dividend.

IV. To elect a Director in the room of Mr. Cursmally Cassumbhoy, who has resigned.

V. To elect Auditors.

ARTHUR GUNNING RYAN,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Call of Rs. 50 per share, on the Second Issue of Shares, is payable at the Bank's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 5th day of December, proximo. By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master or Owner of the Ship, or authorized Agent for the Carriage of the Coir, will be required to see the Coir weighed, as the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the same, as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,

GEO. INGLE,
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of 30 Stores belonging to the Gun Telegraph Department, which will be shipped by the Marine Storekeeper, consisting of 44 packages amounting to 10 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 13344 inches by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft, provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on arrival at the Settlement.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.

4. The date on which the vessel will be ready to commence loading, and when she will leave Bombay should also be specified.

Further information if required can be obtained, and the articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th November 1864.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE above named Railway will be opened throughout from Bombay to Ahmedabad for Passenger Traffic on and after MONDAY the 28th instant, and Trains will run as follow:—

DOWN TRAIN TO AHMEDABAD.

Miles.	Stations.	Time. A.	Time. M.
	Grant Road.....Dep	7	30
5½	Mahim..... "	7	36
6½	Bandora..... "	7	38
29½	Bassein Road.. "	8	52
34	Pulghur..... "	9	30
61	Bojnr..... "	10	43
74½	Dhanoo Road "	11	23
		P.	M.
93½	Sunjan..... "	12	14
104½	DhanouRoad.. "	1	10
114½	Pardee..... "	1	47
129½	Bulsar..... "	2	20
135½	Doongree..... "	2	44
153½	Belemarie..... "	3	28
155½	Umulsar..... "	3	51
144½	Nowsaree..... "	4	6
154½	Suchein..... "	4	45
168½	Surat..... Arr	5	10

		A.	M.
	Surat.....Dep	7	30
165½	Amrolee..... "	7	54
172	Sion..... "	7	54
179	Keem..... "	7	57
188½	Panolee..... "	8	23
194½	Dindaman Road "	8	47
	Nerbudda		
	Ferry..... "	9	2
199½	Broach..... "	10	45
207½	Chumargamm "	11	18
216	Pallej..... "	11	38
		P.	M.
225½	Mealgaum..... "	12	3
232½	Etola..... "	12	36
244½	Baroda..... "	1	24
256½	Wasaid..... "	2	9
265½	Annund..... "	2	45
276½	Bagbur..... "	3	25
288½	Mehmoodabad "	4	2
295½	Barajee..... "	4	30
306	Ahmedabad Arr	5	0

UP TRAIN TO BOMBAY.

Miles.	Stations.	Time. A.	Time. M.
	Ahmedabad Dep	7	35
10½	Barajee..... "	8	3
28	Nerlad..... "	8	43
40½	Annund..... "	9	24
49½	Wasaid..... "	9	56
61½	Baroda..... "	10	46
73½	Etola..... "	11	34
80½	Mealgaum..... "	12	9
		P.	M.
87	Pallej..... "	12	27
93½	Chumargamm.. "	12	59
106½	Broach..... "	1	28
	Nerbudda		
	Ferry..... "	2	58
113½	Dudeour..... "	3	18
118	Panolee..... "	3	41
127	Keem..... "	4	8
134	Sion..... "	4	31
140½	Amrolee..... "	4	52
142½	Surat..... Arr	5	0

		A.	M.
	Surat.....Dep	7	30
147½	Bulsar..... "	10	20
161½	Pardee..... "	10	48
201½	Damaun Road "	11	39
		P.	M.
363½	Sunjan..... "	12	20
243½	Dhanoo Road.. "	1	17
262½	Dysur..... "	2	2
263½	Palghur..... "	2	28
253½	Bassein Road.. "	3	43
269½	Bandora..... "	5	7
303½	Mahim..... "	5	13
306½	Grant Road...Arr	5	30

N. B.—It will be observed that the Trains leaving Bombay and Ahmedabad, will only run on that day as far as Surat. Passengers whose journey takes them beyond Surat will be able to proceed on the following morning as shown in the Time Table. Ordinary Tickets issued at either side of Surat, for Stations beyond it will be available for use until the evening of the day following that of issue. There is a Refreshment room and a good Traveller's Bungalow at Surat.

NERBUDDA FERRY.

BOATS.—Passengers will be conveyed across the Nerbudda at the following rates:—

1st Class.....Six annas each (0 6 0)
2nd Class.....Three annas each (0 3 0)
3rd Class.....One anna each (0 1 0)

PALANQUIN on SHORE.—There will be provided at each side of the Ferry for the use of passengers travelling with First and Second Class tickets at an extra charge of 2 Rupees per passenger.

BOAT.—Parties desirous of availing themselves of the above means of conveyance will have to provide themselves at the Stations where they take their passage with "Ferry Boat" and Palkee annas each (0 1 0) no cash payments will be received at either side of the river. Horses will be conveyed across the river at an additional charge of two Rupees per Horse.

CARRIAGES.—Each four-wheeled vehicle will be conveyed at an additional charge of 8 Rupees, each two-wheeled vehicle at two Rupees, and each Palanquin at one Rupee.

Dogs will be conveyed at a charge of four annas each.

LUGGAGE.—Do. do. of 4 annas per Maund.

PARCELS.—Under 5 Seers, Rs. 0 2 0; above 5 and under 14 Seers, Rs. 0 4 0; above 14 and under 27 Seers, Rs. 0 6 0; above 27 Seers and under a Maund, Rs. 0 8 0; for parcels above a Maund, Rs. 0 6 0 per Maund.

For further particulars and Regulations see Time Tables posted at all Stations.

By order,

J. E. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th November 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA is open to receive money on special Deposit to a limited extent, for six months certain, at nine per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Bombay, 8th December 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneves, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE time for paying the First Call of the INDIAN CREDIT AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED) is further extended from the 29th instant to the 10th January 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for the payment of the First Call of the above Association in the Agra and Masterman's Bank is extended to 15th January 1865. BHUGWANTRAO PAMCHUNDERJEE, for the Promoters.

Bombay, 29th December 1864.

MAIN DRAINAGE, BOMBAY. CONTRACT No. 1, NATIVE TOWN.—TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—The Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay hereby give notice, that they will meet at the Office of the Board, Dhobee Talao, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January 1865, at 12 o'clock precisely, and will then be prepared to open Tenders by parties who may be willing to contract for the construction of Brick Sewers four miles 3,548 feet in length or thereabout, with other works in connection therewith, in and about the Native Town of Bombay.

Parties desiring to submit Tenders may, upon payment of the necessary fee, obtain Plans, Sections, Specification, Schedule of Quantities, form of Tender and other particulars on application to the Executive Engineer, at his Office, between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 5 P.M. or on Saturday, between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 1 P.M., until the 10th day of January 1865 at 5 o'clock.

The Tenders are to be addressed to the Clerk of the Board and must be delivered at his Office before 5 P.M. on Tuesday, 10th January 1865, after which hour no Tender will be received. The Tenders are to be sealed, and endorsed—"Tender for Drainage Works, Contract No. 1, Native Town."

The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender may be accepted will be required to provide two sureties (to be approved by the Board's legal adviser) for the due and satisfactory performance of the work.

By order,

THOS. R. BULKLEY, C.E.
Acting Executive Engineer for Drainage Works.
Main Drainage, Bombay, Engineer's Office, 20th Dec., 1864.

NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons who have received allotment papers in the above named Financial and do not pay the first Call on the same by the 24th instant will be considered to have forfeited any shares they may hold. D. J. LISBOA,
24th December 1864. Chairman.

STOLEN from the pocket of Hurrilall Mohunlall, between the hours of 8 and 9 on the morning of the 21st December, one ALLOTMENT with Receipt for 5 Shares in the name of HURRILALL MOHUNLALL, and the other Receipt for 5 Shares in the name of DOOLICHAND GANGEE in the Bhatia Financial Association, the said Receipts are endorsed by the said parties. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing the same. And any person who will give information to JUMNADAS GOKULDAS, at the Office of Mr. C. Tyabjee, Solicitor, so as to lead to the discovery of the same, and punishment of the offender, will receive a reward of Rs. 100.—Dated this 21st day of December 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—In terms of this Bank's advertisement dated 25th November 1864, notice is hereby given, that all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls, with interest at 15 per cent. per annum, have not been paid this day, are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in accordance with Clauses XCI. and XCV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

49, Meadow Street, 30th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company in Marine Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 29th day of December, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when it will be proposed that the Capital of the Company be increased by the creation and issue of five thousand and four hundred new Shares of Rupees one thousand each, and at the said Meeting an offer for the purchase of the Company's property to be submitted to the Shareholders and a Special Resolution will be proposed to the following effect:—

"That the Directors of the Company be authorised to accept such offer with such modifications or alterations (if any) as may be thought necessary or proper, or any other offer, and to execute all such deeds, documents or agreements as may be necessary for carrying out any such agreement and effectuating the sale.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1864.

GOOZERAT FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a first Call of Rupees (60) fifty per Share is payable on exchange of Bank Notes of the Association, which will or forge for signature at the Company's Office on and after the 24th December next.

All persons who shall not have signed the Articles of Association on the 5th January 1865 will be considered to have surrendered their right to the shares allotted to them. FRAMJEE PESTONJEE, Manager.

Ahmedabad, 15th December 1864.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) to apply to His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay for permission to reclaim that part of the foreshore of the Harbour of Bombay, called Modee Bay, situated between the extreme point of the Western Bastion of Bombay Castle, and a line at right angles to the above 500 feet distant therefrom, and to vest the Company's South-ern Limits, for the purposes of making Docks, Wharves, Warehouses, and other facilities for the growing trade of the Port. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 28th November 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 400 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

The Association is receiving Deposits for fixed periods on the following terms, viz:—

Repayable on 3 months' notice being given 5 per cent.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 6 "
Do. 9 do. do. do. 7 "
Do. 12 do. do. do. 8 "

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon. Money is lent on Government Notes, approved Personal Security, Bank, Railway, and other Stocks, Shares, Debentures, Merchandize, &c.

The Association effects the pur

Pr.
a Calendar will
native Calendars,
t of information
sable to all classes.
—Outstation Orde
of Rs. 1-10, will
Gazette Office.

WANTED, a g[illegible] SEIGRAM, and a HORSE. Ap[illegible] A. B. C." care of this paper.

F[illegible] [illegible]ality of Galvanized Cor-
[illegible]pply to
ASBURNER, BELL & Co.

[illegible] class British-built Ship [illegible] of 806 tons register. Apply to [illegible] on board, or to
LAWRENCE & Co.

GOLD.—Receipt for two Shares in the Na[illegible] Financial or Indu[illegible], standing in the name [illegible] Gamboe Sett, No. 1922. The same bears no [illegible]. Whoever brings the same to the office of [illegible] will be rewarded for their trouble.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in this place to Messrs. [illegible] & Sons, Lemp and Chandelier Manufacturers, [illegible] and flaming ham, and are prepared to register [illegible] for their goods.
H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.
Church Gate Street, Fort, 23rd December 1864.

ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The public are informed that [illegible] Association will be closed for business from the 29th [illegible] to the 2nd proximo, inclusive, on account of the Christmas and New Year Holidays.
By order of the Board of Directors,
HENRY COWLEY, Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd December 1864.

THE KURRACHEE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Applications for Shares for the above Association will be received at the Office of [illegible] undersigned from 24th to 31st December 1864, before [illegible] Gentlemen Shroffs, Accountants, Auctioneers, and [illegible] to Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.
HAJEE AHMED ESSA.
No. 17, Forbes Street, Fort.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of ALEXANDER GRAY, of H. M.'s Civil Service, deceased, has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY RANDALL [illegible] of Bombay. All persons being indebted to, or having any claims against, the said Estate, are hereby required to pay the same and prefer their claims to the said H. R. CORBACK on or before the 31st January 1865.
Bombay, 23rd December 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Western Isles*, MASSON, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain MASSON will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's dock.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of SHAWOO MAKAJEE THACKOOR, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, to be granted to MOTHIBAEE, widow of the said deceased, under the Seal of this Honourable Court. All persons concerned therein are hereby appointed thereof.—Dated this 23rd day of December 1864.
C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Proctors for Applicant.

THE VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED), No. 21, Bellasis Road, Byculla, nearly opposite the Club.—The Company are prepared to undertake the Treatment and Shoeing of Horses, the purchase of Carriages, the hiring or sale of Horses, the sale of Carriages, &c. and to receive Horses to stand at Livery in their Stables.
Arrangements for the supply of Forage for the Stables, and for the jobbing of Horses and Carriages will be complete in a few days.
Byculla, 23rd December 1864.

ITALIAN OPERA.—In consequence of the unprecedented demand for Tickets for the Opera of *Il Trovatore*, the whole of the seats in the first and second Dress Circles have been taken; and owing to the continued demand for tickets the management have determined to [illegible] a few seats in the Gallery at Rs. 10 each on this occasion, as the only means of meeting the requirements of the public.
N. B.—All persons who have taken Tickets of Messrs. [illegible] & Co. without numbers, can either see them for themselves to the Gallery or can have their money refunded at their option, by applying to Messrs. HERBERT & Co.
THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!! TO BE HAD AT ROSSELET & Co.'S ESTABLISHMENT.—GREAT VARIETIES IN MECHANICAL TOYS, consisting of Walking and Singing Birds, Walking and Musical Dolls, Mechanical Railway Trains self-acting, &c.
CHESS & DRAUGHTS.—Handy, Card Tables, Work Tables, Chess Boxes, Chessmen, Card Cases, Fancy Chessboards and Ivory Chessmen, Ivory Cups and Ivory Gloves Stretchers, &c.
A large selection of double barrel Guns and Rifles, Silver Tankards for different dates, with Inscriptions.
Watches and Plate in great variety, Brier Wood, &c.
Messrs. ROSSELET & Co. also invite the public to inspect their very large stock of English, French and Swiss Jewellery of every description.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Commercial Bank of India will be held on THURSDAY the 5th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P.M. at the Office of the Bank, Rampart Row, Bombay, when the following Special Resolution will be proposed, viz.
"That the Commercial Bank of India be wound up voluntarily, in pursuance of the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MICHAEL DE QUADROS, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd December 1864.

HERBERT & Co. beg to intimate that their business will be closed on December 31st next ensuing, and that the entire interest of Herbert & Co. in the firm of Sowdy & Co. after the said date of December 31st 1864.
Any claims against Herbert & Co. will be adjusted on presentation, and constituents owing money to the firm are requested to settle their accounts.
HERBERT & Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th December 1864.

WITH reference to the above notice, Messrs. Sowdy & Co. beg to state that they will commence business on the 1st January 1865, as Wholesale General Importers and Mercantile Agents, on the premises now occupied by Herbert & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.
SOWDY & Co. will make the wholesale importation of Musical Instruments one of their special branches, and they will land in a few days an extensive invoice consisting of
Sympathetic Grand Square Pianos,
Harmoniums of Rs. 150 each,
Musical Boxes,
Mechanical Organs, &c., &c., &c.
SOUNDY & Co.,
Successors to Herbert & Co. Rampart Row, Bombay.

CLOSING BUSINESS.—On DEC. 30TH 1864 HERBERT & Co. beg to state that during the remaining days until Dec. 30th, their valuable stock will be offered for sale at
REDUCED RATES.
Articles too numerous to detail will be found, admirably suited for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
and for
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
Valuable Books, Amusing Musical Box Toys,
Electro Plated Ware, Games in Vizes,
Cabinet for Stationery, Adjusting Stereoscopes,
Scrap Books, Alcarus,
Mechanical Organs, Silver Mugs,
Rowing Mechanical Figures, Silver Spoons for Children,
Lorgnettes, Beer Mugs,
Opera Glasses, Real Meerschaum Pipes,
Work Boxes, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Coffee Percolators, &c. &c. &c. &c.
HERBERT & Co.

POSTAL NOTICE
OVERLAND MAIL.
per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on [illegible] at the Post Office, Bombay, [illegible] 26th December 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M. An [illegible] open, on payment of the usual fee of [illegible] until 5 o'clock P. M. of the previous day.
CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packet to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and Company's Steamer, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th December 1864, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet will be open, on payment of the usual fee, until 5 o'clock P. M. of the 29th instant.
An Australian Mail will be dispatched direct by this opportunity.
MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.
Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, will be closed [illegible] of the departure of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER 1864.
PHASES OF THE MOON.
[illegible] 29th 8h. 15m. A. M.

Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun fires.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	6 32	5 29	7 13	7 45	6
Sun. 25 Christmas day & 6th Dist.	6 32	5 29	8 16	8 41	7
Mon.	6 32	5 30	9 5	9 28	8
Tues.	6 32	5 30	9 51	10 13	9
Wed.	6 33	5 31	10 35	10 57	10
Thurs.	6 33	5 31	11 18	11 39	11
Fri.	6 34	5 31	—	—	12
Sat.					1
Sun. 1 1st Sunday in Advent.					2
Mon.					3
Tues.					4
Wed.					5
Thurs.					6
Fri.					7
Sat.					8
Sun. 2 2nd Sunday in Advent.					9
Mon.					10
Tues.					11
Wed.					12
Thurs.					13
Fri.					14
Sat.					15
Sun. 3 3rd Sunday in Advent.					16
Mon.					17
Tues.					18
Wed.					19
Thurs.					20
Fri.					21
Sat.					22
Sun. 4 4th Sunday in Advent.					23
Mon.					24
Tues.					25
Wed.					26
Thurs.					27
Fri.					28
Sat.					29
Sun. 5 1st Sunday after Christmas.					30
Mon.					31
Tues.					32
Wed.					33
Thurs.					34
Fri.					35
Sat.					36
Sun. 6 2nd Sunday after Christmas.					37
Mon.					38
Tues.					39
Wed.					40
Thurs.					41
Fri.					42
Sat.					43
Sun. 7 1st Sunday after Epiphany.					44
Mon.					45
Tues.					46
Wed.					47
Thurs.					48
Fri.					49
Sat.					50
Sun. 8 2nd Sunday after Epiphany.					51
Mon.					52
Tues.					53
Wed.					54
Thurs.					55
Fri.					56
Sat.					57
Sun. 9 3rd Sunday after Epiphany.					58
Mon.					59
Tues.					60
Wed.					61
Thurs.					62
Fri.					63
Sat.					64
Sun. 10 4th Sunday after Epiphany.					65
Mon.					66
Tues.					67
Wed.					68
Thurs.					69
Fri.					70
Sat.					71
Sun. 11 5th Sunday after Epiphany.					72
Mon.					73
Tues.					74
Wed.					75
Thurs.					76
Fri.					77
Sat.					78
Sun. 12 Septuagesima.					79
Mon.					80
Tues.					81
Wed.					82
Thurs.					83
Fri.					84
Sat.					85
Sun. 13 Sexagesima.					86
Mon.					87
Tues.					88
Wed.					89
Thurs.					90
Fri.					91
Sat.					92
Sun. 14 Quinquagesima.					93
Mon.					94
Tues.					95
Wed.					96
Thurs.					97
Fri.					98
Sat.					99
Sun. 15 1st Sunday in Lent.					100
Mon.					101
Tues.					102
Wed.					103
Thurs.					104
Fri.					105
Sat.					106
Sun. 16 2nd Sunday in Lent.					107
Mon.					108
Tues.					109
Wed.					110
Thurs.					111
Fri.					112
Sat.					113
Sun. 17 3rd Sunday in Lent.					114
Mon.					115
Tues.					116
Wed.					117
Thurs.					118
Fri.					119
Sat.					120
Sun. 18 4th Sunday in Lent.					121
Mon.					122
Tues.					123
Wed.					124
Thurs.					125
Fri.					126
Sat.					127
Sun. 19 5th Sunday in Lent.					128
Mon.					129
Tues.					130
Wed.					131
Thurs.					132
Fri.					133
Sat.					134
Sun. 20 Palm Sunday.					135
Mon.					136
Tues.					137
Wed.					138
Thurs.					139
Fri.					140
Sat.					141
Sun. 21 Easter Sunday.					142
Mon.					143
Tues.					144
Wed.					145
Thurs.					146
Fri.					147
Sat.					148
Sun. 22 1st Sunday after Easter.					149
Mon.					150
Tues.					151
Wed.					152
Thurs.					153
Fri.					154
Sat.					155
Sun. 23 2nd Sunday after Easter.					156
Mon.					157
Tues.					158
Wed.					159
Thurs.					160
Fri.					161
Sat.					162
Sun. 24 3rd Sunday after Easter.					163
Mon.					164
Tues.					165
Wed.					166
Thurs.					167
Fri.					168
Sat.					169
Sun. 25 4th Sunday after Easter.					170
Mon.					171
Tues.					172
Wed.					173
Thurs.					174
Fri.					175
Sat.					176
Sun. 26 5th Sunday after Easter.					177
Mon.					178
Tues.					179
Wed.					180
Thurs.					181
Fri.					182
Sat.					183
Sun. 27 Rogation Sunday.					184
Mon.					185
Tues.					186
Wed.					187
Thurs.					188
Fri.					189
Sat.					190
Sun. 28 Ascension Day.					191
Mon.					192
Tues.					193
Wed.					194
Thurs.					195
Fri.					196

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM is authorized to grant receipts and other monies on account of this Office.
MACLEAN and GHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Alexandria	Dec. 11	Kurrachee	Dec. 17
Aden	Dec. 11	Lahore	Dec. 14
Bushire	Dec. 15	London	Nov. 24
Calcutta	Dec. 17	Madras	Dec. 22
Ceylon	Nov. 27	Mauritius	Dec. 17
China	Nov. 27	Malta	Nov. 16
Galle	Dec. 10	Market	Dec. 16
Hong Kong	Dec. 1	Ooze	Dec. 17
Java	Dec. 10	Penang	Dec. 14
Jeddah	Dec. 15	Singapore	Dec. 10
Karachi	Dec. 19	Rangoon	Aug. 10
Kandy	Dec. 3	Suez	Nov. 23
Kurrachee	Dec. 17	Zanzibar	Dec. 8

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865
WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS.
In one handsome volume, containing upwards of six hundred (600) Pages.
Price—Per Copy, Rs. 7. Cash.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.
It gives the Eclipses for 1865; an account of the Christian and Native Fasts, Feasts, and Ceremonies; a list of Holidays allowed by Government; Tide Tables for the year; lists of the Members of the House of Peers, the Members of the Indian Councils in England, and the Legislative Councils in India; a list of the Public Offices; Tables of Reference; Acts passed by the Bombay Legislative Council and the Government of India; Financial Statement of 1864-65; Furlough, Absentee and Pension Rules; Fares for Public Conveyance; and information regarding Post Office, Electric Telegraphs, Railways, Steam Navigation Companies, Judicial Establishments, Banks, European and Native Merchants, Customs Department, Insurance Companies; Miscellaneous Joint Stock Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances to Military, Civil, and Uncovenanted Servants; Educational Institutions and Societies; Literary, Scientific, Missionary and Religious Societies; Benevolent Institutions, Political and Social Reform Associations; Clubs; Municipal Establishments; Free Masonry; the Bombay Press; Alphabetical List of H. M.'s Uncovenanted Civil Servants, European and Native; Governments of India, Bombay, and Madras; Rain Returns for the Bombay Presidency during 1865; Births, Marriages, and Deaths; Shipping Arrivals and Departures. The List of Officials in the Presidency has been revised with great care; and the whole work will be found a reliable Book of reference for the Bombay Presidency.
The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—Cash.
N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864.

IN accordance with our annual custom, and to give our establishment a holiday, we beg to inform our subscribers and the public in general that there will be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Monday next.

WE understand that the Promoters of the International Exhibition have decided not to attempt to open their Exhibition before 1866, in order to have ample time to complete their arrangements.

THE urgent appeal made by the Committee of the Sailors' Home for funds to enable them to complete the building and provide improved accommodation for the seamen frequenting this port will, we hope, be responded to by the charitable community of Bombay in such a way as to show that this wealthy city is ashamed of the scandalous manner in which the health and comfort of a class of men who deserve the best possible treatment at our hands have been hitherto neglected in this port. There is the large sum of Rs. 90,000 to be collected, and it will be a disgrace to the rich merchants of Bombay if the money is not forthcoming. The leading firms have already headed the list with liberal subscriptions, but not one-fourth of the amount required has yet been subscribed.

WE spoke yesterday of the existence of a second great Land Company, similar to that which has been formed to purchase the right of property in the land and works of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company. We now learn that the Company is named "The United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation Land and Pier Company (Limited)." Its capital is £4,000,000—four millions sterling—(with power to increase), in 4,000 shares of Rs. 10,000 each. The names of the Promoters are: Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Forbes & Co., Messrs. R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co., Hon. Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett, Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co., Framjee Nusserwanjee Esq., Messrs. Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co., Messrs. Manockjee Limjee & Co., Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhay, The Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited), and Mr. C. N. Cama. It is the intention of the Company to unite the properties of the Colaba and Victoria Companies with others adjoining them on the harbour foreshore and to form a large Commercial depot, with presses, wharves, warehouses, and a wet-dock basin of considerable size capable of holding from 20 to 50 first class ships and steamers. Terms of sale have already been agreed upon with the existing Companies, when will take up a large part of the shares in the new Company to be distributed among their Shareholders.

A new Joint-Stock Company, under the name of "The Indo-Egyptian Banking and Financial Corporation," has been projected for the purpose of extending to Egypt the banking and exchange facilities which are necessary to the full development of the agricultural resources and trade of the country. Egypt has during the last three or four years been growing very rapidly in commercial importance; the country has profited hardily, if at all, less than Western India by the American war; the export value of the cotton crop for the present year is estimated at £17,000,000; English exports to Egypt, which have more than doubled since 1861, now amount to about £5,600,000 a year; and the trade between Bombay and Suez in the year 1863-64 was worth £10,000,000, being an increase of nearly £2,000,000 over the value of the trade in the previous year. Indeed, it is strange, that, lying as Egypt does directly in the highway of the trade between England and India, with every facility for recovering her old position as the great port of interchange for the commerce of the East and the West, the country has not before this time been brought by the enterprizing bankers of Bombay within the sphere of their exchange operations. The Promoters of the new Company are, at present, the Hon. A. J. Lewis (Advocate General), Mr. H. B. Macculloch (of the firm of Macculloch, John, and Co.), and Mr. E. A. Flinders (Manager of the Agra Bank). It is also hoped that Mr. G. Taylor will be able to join the Company as soon he has been relieved of his duties in the High Court. Mr. Flinders has consented to act as General Manager of the Company in Bombay. The Promotion is therefore certainly not deficient in men of great banking experience and ability. Applications for shares will, we understand, be received by Messrs. Macculloch, John & Co.

ATTEMPTS to provide soldiers in India with amusement and occupation have hitherto been more praiseworthy than successful. Whatever be the reason of this, it is certainly from no lack of appreciation of the want existing, or zeal in the cause. Sir Hugh Rose has made it one of his chiefest cares; he has availed himself of all the hints tendered him, and they were numerous; he has been ably seconded by his subordinates. All sorts of games have been provided, gardens have been encouraged, libraries collected, workshops opened, schools cherished; but yet the amount of good effected, though considerable in itself, is small compared with what was required. Soldiers play cricket; but, after all, who cares much for cricket? Very few people, in the army or out of it, care much for reading either. Gardens are a struggle with Nature in India, and cannot always be watered. We believe the natives never had gardens till the Persians introduced them and they always have an exotic and forced appearance—each plant in its own little wet patch amidst surrounding sterility. Most of the soldiers at large military stations spend their leisure hours throwing great iron bullets about the parade ground;—very good exercise for the muscles, and beneficial to the liver, but not a particularly entertaining pastime.

We believe the cause of failure to be that very common one, a want of distinctness in the object aimed at. The best marksman must see his target, or he will not hit it; the cleverest mechanic may hammer at a piece of iron all day, but he will make nothing of it if he does not know exactly what he is trying to make. What is the object in all these schemes for the soldiers? Amusement is not the first want of human nature, though it is a principal one; it presupposes the supply of a still greater want, and that is employment. Unless the greater part of a man's time is taken up with some serious work, he cannot enjoy recreation; and, if recreation is made a business of, it soon becomes exceedingly tiresome. There must be something to do, and plenty of it; strange to say this is one invariable and indispensable condition of happiness. It is strange, because there is perhaps no one who would not wish to be idle if he could—at any rate till he has tried idleness for some time; work is so irksome that as a rule no one does work except on compulsion, and yet it is so necessary that without it existence soon becomes insupportable, and a man is often driven to seek consolation in drink from the very misery of idleness. We require work, but we must be forcibly compelled to take our medicine. The friends of Dr. Johnson used to say that it was an excellent thing for him that he was a poor man, for he was so constitutionally lazy that otherwise he would have done nothing. As it was, he used to lie in bed till noon, but if he had had an independent fortune he would never have got up at all.

What soldiers really want is that which all other men would really want, only most people have enough and to spare—something to do. Their time is partly occupied with military duties, but only very partially; they have many hours every day quite unemployed, and in this they differ from the circumstances of almost all other men. Now it is not sufficient to give men thus situated employment which they may engage in if they like; very few men, indeed, soldiers or civilians, have resolution enough to set to work if they have the possible alternative of remaining idle. Any Commander-in-Chief can take a horse to the water, but it is of little use to do so unless he is peremptorily ordered to drink. Neither do you gain much by giving the soldier amusements to occupy his spare time; he soon gets tired of them. The effects of all work and no play upon the mental constitution of Jack are proverbially well known; but, if your object is to make Jack completely miserable, give him all play and no work. Dr. Pope, of the 72nd Highlanders, declares that while at Mhow he had on the average one artillery man to four infantry soldiers in hospital—the artillerymen had to look after their horses, and had therefore no time to fall sick.

It is not surprising that regimental workshops are attended by a very small number of men; for what man in his sober hours would deliberately set to work to make coats or shoes, if he could possibly avoid it? Soldiers are like other men, and if other men are not compelled by circumstances to labour, they soon leave it off. "I cannot find bread for my children," said an idle fellow. "No more can I," was the rejoinder, "I am obliged to work for it." It appears to us a clear moral obligation on the part of the State, if it takes a young man away from the pursuit of his own regular calling for the ten best years of his life, to teach him some trade by which he may be able to support himself when he leaves the service at the age of from twenty-six to thirty years; else he will be simply a burden on society. But in order to teach a young man a trade you must make him learn it; nothing but compulsion will succeed in the least. You might as well expect boys to go to school of their own accord; or when there to learn anything. (Native boys do this, by the way—a phenomenon for which we never could fully account.) An English regiment consists of a thousand able-bodied men, most of them young, and capable of learning anything they are required to; and we cannot conceive any reason whatever why such a corps cannot make all its own clothes and shoes, buy, kill, and cook its own food, and if necessary build its own barracks. The men would be immeasurably happier if so employed; and in this case the permission to marry, which is on moral considerations urgently called for, might be safely conceded, for it would not be too largely used. Soldiers enlist usually at seventeen or eighteen, and are free at twenty-eight; and most Englishmen do not marry before that age. It is a hardship to prohibit any large class from doing so, but if they were fully occupied we believe a comparatively small number of soldiers in their first term of service would care to marry. It is idleness which is the mother of all mischief.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA.

23RD December.

Government Paper, Four per cent., 9 to 9¼ discount.
Five per cent., 24 to 21 premium.
Five and half per cent., 9 to 9¼ premium.
Exchange on London, First Opium Credits, 2s. 1¼d.
Freights to London, dead weight, 10s.
Jute, £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.
Seeds £3 5s.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs., 40 inch, Rs. 10-6 to Rs. 10-10 per piece.
Mulpolicotton, 14 by 11, 3 lbs., 32 inch, Rs. 4-3 to Rs. 4-6 per piece.
Mule Twist No. 40 good seconds, 10 as. per morah.
Market for Piece Goods quiet.
Market for Twist again quiet.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"The Government of India, we hear, has recently ruled that in the event of a military officer holding a civil appointment being thrown out of employ on the abolition of his office, and not equally remunerated elsewhere, he is to receive two-thirds of his staff allowance for six months only, commencing from the date of such abolition. This rule is believed, in strict accordance with the late order which extended similar privileges to officers of disbanded corps."

THE same:—"We announced yesterday that a telegram had been received in Calcutta, to the effect that Captain Walters had been removed from the command of the *Robert-Lees*, and Captain Douglas of the *Bogard* appointed to that ship in his stead. We have since been informed by the agents for the owner of the *Robert Lees*, that this intelligence is not correct. No telegram announcing the removal of Captain Walters, has as yet been received by the agents in Calcutta."

THE same:—"The case *George Ham vs. The Eastern Bengal Railway Company*, which has occupied the Court of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Lavinge for four entire days, was brought to a conclusion at about six o'clock last evening, by the declaration of a verdict for the plaintiff. The suit was one to recover damages for wrongful dismissal. Plaintiff was formerly chief accountant in the railway above mentioned; and alleges that he was wrongfully and illegally dismissed from his post by the Acting Agent, to whom the plaint attributed acts of the grossest oppression, and the most deliberate defiance, both of the Board of Directors and the law in respect of his dismissal. The Court found against the defendant on every point, and gave as damages the utmost sum allowed by law—six months' full pay in lieu of notice, and the price of a first class passage to England."

BOMBAY.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf, per steamer *Penang*, will be closed on Monday the 26th instant, at 10 A. M.

ARBOR DUTEAU, one of the Sirdars of the Deccan, who arrived in Bombay about a week ago, visited the Bombay Secretariate a few days since.

WE are informed that from and after the 1st proximo, the business of the Commercial Bank of India will be carried on under the title of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—There will be meetings of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law, and Arts in the Durbar-Room, Town Hall, this day, at quarter past four, half past four, and five o'clock P. M. respectively.

A SEEDEE beggar was picked up by the police yesterday, at Khara Talao, in a state of utter prostration and destitution. While being conveyed to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and upon reaching its receiving gates, the poor unfortunate expired. His name was unknown, and he appeared to be without a single friend or relative, and homeless, as he made the streets a resting-place.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—We direct attention to an advertisement in another column in reference to the performance this evening of *Il Trovatore* at the Italian Opera. It will be seen that the whole of the seats in the Dress Circle are already engaged; and to afford accommodation to the still numerous applications for sittings the management have signified their intention to issue tickets at Rs. 10 each for seats in the Gallery.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKSHIPS FOR THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Pursuant to an advertisement, the candidates for clerkships for the Registrar General's Department were examined yesterday forenoon, in the Town Hall, before Messrs. A. Crawford, Registrar General; Govind Gungadhar, Head Clerk Registrar General's office; Keshow Kooshaba, Narayen Balcrishna, Comedram Narbheram, and Yedneshwar, Deputy Registrars. The candidates present on the occasion were about one hundred.

WE are informed by the Judge which appeared in the *Gazette* on Thursday, that we were in error in stating that a charge of insubordination had been preferred by the Commissioner of Police against the Superintendent of the House of Correction. The special meeting of the Gaol Committee on Wednesday was held to investigate a complaint of uncourteous treatment brought by the Superintendent, Mr. Williams, against Mr. Souter. The Committee resolved that the tone of Mr. Williams' letter to Mr. Souter was objectionable. We believe the matter has since been amicably settled.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The annual exhibition of the Grant Medical College took place yesterday afternoon. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere presiding on the occasion. The meeting was well attended. Dr. Peet, the Principal of the College, read the report of the operations of the College for the past year, which was most gratifying. His Excellency, the Chairman, then made a speech in which he complimented the learned Principal for the progress made by the institution, and exhorted the students to closer application to study. His Excellency and the President next presented prizes to the successful students of the College, after which the assembly separated.

FALSE ACCUSATION.—A barber named Goma, charged one Shaik Hossein Mugdoom with misconduct as a police constable, in having brought a false charge against him. The case was heard yesterday at the Mazagon Police Office, from which it appeared that on the night of Wednesday last, at 10 o'clock, the prosecutor was sitting at the shop of a Marwarry on the Bhendy Bazar Road, and in consequence of some disagreement a quarrel ensued between them. The Marwarry called the prisoner and gave the barber into custody, charging him with the theft of a silver ingot. The Marwarry subsequently brought some other ornaments and gave to the prisoner, who was informed that they were also stolen from his shop. The prosecutor brought several witnesses, but they did not corroborate the statement of the prosecutor, whereupon His Worship discharged the policeman.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—How long will the owners of private buggies and phaetons be allowed to risk their own lives and those of the public by furious and negligent driving? Every day cases of this description are brought before the magistrates, who inflict heavy fines on the offenders, which they willingly and unhesitatingly pay and walk away home smiling. We repeat that no stone wealthy merchants are sentenced to imprisonment in the House of Correction, the owners of buggies will not care for the safety of others. On Thursday last, one Hyder Jafferkhan was placed before Mr. Brown charged with having driven his phaeton along the Breach Candy Road in a manner so dangerous as to be calculated to cause bodily danger for the safety of others and thereby injuring Mr. A. Crawford, Registrar General. The charge was clearly established against the accused, who was fined in the sum of Rs. 50, indefault to be imprisoned for two months in the Common Jail with hard labour. A black buggy driver named Lexaman Gopal was charged with a similar offence and fined in the sum of Rs. 10. The man who received the injury in consequence of such furious driving is detained in the Jamsetjee Hospital, although he is not in any danger.

STREET NUISANCES.—We are pleased to observe the energetic measures adopted by the police authorities for putting a stop to a growing and intolerable evil, that of street lagging. The Mazagon Police Office yard of late presents a curious spectacle, the entrance to the same being crowded by numbers of impostors of both sexes, halt, hearty, and able bodied, who have been taken up by the Police while exercising their vocation, being too lazy and idle to earn their living by honest labour. One cannot now-a-days turn round a corner but he is met by a man coming up, when you stop, imagining he is in want of a job. Ask him, and the reply returned is to the effect to beseech you in charity to relieve him. If you should chance to be out for an airing, taking a "constitutional" after having toiled all day over the desk, you are beset by half-clad and nude women with children in their arms, often borrowed for the occasion, and importuned for "pice," should you encourage them to linger longer, they will follow, shrieking out "a-a-a-h," with an elongation like the bleating of a lamb that has lost its dam. While the price of labour is so high, and any amount of demand for the same, we are at a loss to know why such a nuisance should be tolerated.

ANNUAL COMMEMORATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—The Fifth Commemoration of the Society's Royal Mission in Bombay was held on St. Thomas's Day, Wednesday, December 21st.
AT 8 A. M. a special confirmation was held of native Christians connected with the Society's Bombay Mission, and with the (vernacular) congregation of the sister association, the Church Missionary Society. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese was attended by the Rev. Messrs. Fletcher, Gibson, Du Port, Gilder, Wilson, Leigard, Kirk, and Carss.
The confirmation service was read by the Bishop in English, the Rev. G. Leigard acting as Hindustani interpreter.
The Rev. J. D. Gibson presented one English candidate for the rite.
The Rev. Messrs. Gilder and Kirk presented nineteen candidates, 9 males and 10 females. Of the males one was by birth a Parsee, two were Mussulmans, one was a Tinnivian, four were Marathas and one a native of Oude. Of the females one was a Brahmani, one a Kassani (coppersmith), three of other Hindu denominations, two Mussulmanis, and three Tamulians (Madrasis).
The Rev. J. Wilson, C. M. S., presented nine candidates.
The Bishop's address to the newly confirmed was then read in Hindustani by the Rev. C. Gilder and in Marathi by the Rev. J. Wilson.
The communion was celebrated immediately after; the office being read in English, in Hindustani, except the absolution and the blessing, which were pronounced by the Bishop in English, the Rev. C. Gilder acting as the Bishop's interpreter.
AT 6 P. M. divine service was held according to custom in the Cathedral: the officiating clergymen were the Rev. Messrs. Fletcher, Du Port, Gilder, Wilson, Kirk and Leigard. The sermon was preached by the Rev. C. Gilder.
The collections will, it is expected, amount to from 300 to 400 rupees.
The annual meeting was held on Thursday, in the Town Hall. We hope to publish a report of the proceedings in an early issue.

BOMBAY SEAMEN

of course a lady is not likely to have heard in the Zoological Gardens. I therefore pardon you."

Such, my dear Mr. Editor, is what I could have told you myself and equally well too, but that I think two wolves may have more influence with Mr "Critic," who, I perceive, writes in the *Times of India* and was only quoted by the *Saturday Review*. I beg the *Saturday Review's* pardon. Adieu! The bonnets which my sister sent up to me and which they say you chose are really charming. Tell them they must have the boxes du da'—d (I mean covered with pitch and strd. I always get into trouble when I try to remember the horrid word, but I don't mean what you mean) the next time they send, and believe me

RACHEL SOL FA.

* Here occur a great many erasures.—ED. *B. G.*

BENGAL.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The Viceregal Council met at Government House yesterday, all the members being present except the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Hon'ble Mr. Taylor.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine introduced the Bill for the improvement of the administration of Civil Justice in respect of suits of small value, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks.

Mr. Maine said:—This Bill on its first appearance attracted some interest and excited much discussion. I do not think that in its present form objection will be taken either to its principle or to its details. The controverted parts of the bill were the sections relating to specific performance, which I have now agreed to remove to the code of my hon'ble friend Mr. Harington, where no doubt their proper place is. Apart from those sections, nobody will doubt that the measure will contribute to the efficiency of the Small Cause Courts and possibly to their extension. It will effect some mechanical improvements—considerable no doubt—but still in their nature chiefly mechanical, in the organization of those Courts, which I consider one of the greatest of the benefits which the country owes to my hon'ble friend Mr. Harington. In one sense, indeed, the Bill cannot fail, for it only empowers the Local Government, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, to introduce the system which it creates into particular districts; and if experience and observation shew that existing arrangements possess any superiority, it will always be possible to re-establish them.

If one watches the practical working of Small Cause Courts, and no one has observed them with greater attention or interest than I have, one cannot help being struck that the principal drawback on the efficiency of the system is connected with these Courts being isolated tribunals. Whether or not that was intended by Mr. Harington, I do not know. But it is the fact that Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil are mainly isolated tribunals, presided over by a single Judge. The result of that is that if a neighbourhood be thickly populated and litigation be consequently active, the Government can afford to establish a Court with a Judge of capacity, and to allot to him an adequate salary. If, however, the population be sparse, and there be, therefore, little litigation, then, as a Small Cause Court is an expensive Court to the extent to which its cost is not covered by its stamps, the Government cannot take upon itself the charge involved in the establishment of a Court of the first class. It is therefore driven to the alternative of either appointing an inferior Judge on a lower salary, or of joining other judicial functions to those of the Small Cause Court. Both those expedients seem to me violations of the principle on which Small Cause Courts are founded. Presently, I will say what that principle appears to be. It is enough now to state that the obvious remedy is to link Courts of Small Cause class together in groups, so that the suitors may have the advantage at all events of occasional and periodical visits by Judges of capacity. The Bill, therefore, provides for a Judge of the first class going circuit among these Courts under rules to be laid down by the Local Government. Certainly, if we stop there I am not sure that the system would not break down; for in every Court there is a great mass of routine business to be done, and a good deal of business which I should call semi-judicial. By the last name I should distinguish such duties as examining the plaint on passing decrees in unopposed suits; and I should call "routine business" that which is described in Section 32 and 34 of the Bill. Such business imposes at present a heavy burthen on Judges, and it would become more onerous if Judges only paid periodical visits and staid but for a limited time. For remedy of this the Bill adopts an English plan, which has been very successful wherever a group of Courts subordinate to some great Court has been established as, for example, the Courts of English Counties. Commissioners a specified place to dispose of the routine and of the semi-judicial business, subject, as to the latter, to the revision of the Judge. We call him by the English name of Registrar. He will not be a mere clerk, but will be strictly subordinate to the Judge. In most cases I suppose that he will be a native gentleman of about the standing of a Moonsiff. I can conceive a better school for higher judicial employment, and the Bill provides that, when his capacity is assured he may have jurisdiction conferred upon him up to a certain small amount stated formally at fifty rupees.

I anticipate no opposition to the commitment of the Bill. But I may take this opportunity of stating my views as to the principles which govern the constitution of Small Cause Courts—principles which seem to me to be greatly misunderstood in India. It appears to be generally believed in this country that a Small Cause Court is created by the simple expedient of cutting off an appeal. I can only explain such an impression by reference to the intolerable practical evils which, before the enactment of the Code of Civil Procedure and other recent laws, were caused by the extravagant facilities which the law furnished for appeals. I have here a well known book, the work of Mr. Gribbins on the Mutinies in Oude. Into the late editions the author introduced some passages (written, I should say, before the Civil Procedure Code though published afterwards), in which he describes, not the causes of the Mutiny (for like most competent observers he thinks the ostensible cause to have been the true one) but the grievances which ought to be removed before our administration was entitled to that character of beneficence which it claims.

A still greater source of weakness in our civil executive is found in the cumbrous and unsuitable mass of law with which our Indian officers are shackled, and numberless appeals to which their orders are subjected. Speedy and cheap justice is what is wanted in India; but any speedy and cheap decision would be better than what we give the people, viz. slow and expensive law.

What, then, Mr. Gubbins says is simply this:—give us cheap and speedy justice if you can. If you can't, give us at any rate cheap and speedy decisions.

Now, Sir, I have been sometimes assumed to have been unreasonably hostile to appeals. I cannot say that I can go so far as that conclusion to which Mr. Gubbins was converted by his practical experience of India. If I suppose that an appeal furthered justice, I should no more dream of dispensing with it than I should of deciding a suit by tossing up a rupee, which is both a cheap and a speedy method of decision. I say that if you organize a Small Cause Court properly, an appeal would not further but obstruct justice. My theory of a Small Cause Court is that from the limitation of the suits to claims of a certain nature, this is almost exclusively a Court for the solution of questions of fact. Hence by considerably—not extraordinarily but considerably—elevating the capacity of the Judge you are able to utilize to the utmost those inherent and natural advantages which every Court of first instance possesses in the decision of fact. That is you are able to accept its decision in preference to that of any other Court which has not actually seen the witnesses and observed their demeanour. I am aware that I here approach the point upon which there is most difference of opinion between English lawyers and the gentlemen belonging to the judicial branch of the Civil Service. I should describe the Indian judicial system, apart from original jurisdiction of the High Courts, as an exaggeration of that which is established in France. The weakest parts of the system are those at the bottom, the Courts of first instance: but their weakness is acquiesced in, because it is believed that a strong Court of Appeal sitting at a distance, and reading the evidence on paper can successfully correct their mistakes. Now in England, in the Courts of Common Law, which are the great Courts for the solution of questions of fact, a strong Court of first instance—probably the strongest in the world, a Judge and Jury—is at once placed in contact with the witnesses, and then its decision is accepted as conclusive by all other tribunals. Verdicts are sometimes disturbed. But the Court setting them aside does not substitute its own view of the facts; it sends the case back to be tried by another Jury. Taking into account the simplicity of the questions, the main principles applied in the County Courts also. Hence the amazement, for I can use no other term, of an English lawyer new to India at the system of regular appeal, under which Courts of appeal freely substitute their own theory of the facts for the view of them taken by the Court below, which heard the story of the witnesses from their own lips. I admit that this surprise somewhat diminishes on further acquaintance with the country, for it is true that owing to the uniformity of habit and inveteracy of routine of the people of India, it is possible to conjecture what took place in a certain case, with a far higher degree of probability that could be attained in the active and diversified societies of Europe. I maintain, however, that the characteristic fault of the Indian judicial system is that it greatly under-estimates the inherent advantages possessed by Courts of first instance, and greatly overrates the power of correction possessed by a Court of Appeal. I will cite two cases which illustrate the difference of theory. The first is rather remarkable for this reason—it was a question of fact tried by the Court of Chancery. Until recently Courts of Equity in England so far resembled the Indian Courts that they relied mainly upon paper evidence, and it was only a certain class of cases which they sent to be tried in the form of an issue by the Courts of Common Law. Recently, however, the belief that no decision on facts is trustworthy which was not arrived at after actual examination of the witnesses, has so gained ground that by late statutes these Courts have been permitted and directed to examine witnesses in open Court. The case I quote had, I fear, thus much of resemblance to an Indian case, that the plaintiff and her witnesses all swore to one thing, while the defendant and all his witnesses swore to the exact contrary:—

"Here are a few words from the Judge who tried the case—one of the ablest and most patient on the bench.—Vice Chancellor Kindersley:—

"In that state of things, there being oath against oath, inasmuch as the onus lay on the plaintiff, who alleged the promise, the decision must be against her, unless there were other circumstances not in dispute sufficient to lead to the conclusion that the defendant was not speaking the truth. His Honor thought there were. First, the letter, and then the interviews with Mr. Starling, and the pause and most expressive silence of the defendant."

Now, in an Indian regular appeal, I should like to know what became of the pause and expressive silence, which were obviously the most important material for conclusion in the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor. Would they be described on the record, and, if so, what effect would they have on the Sudder Court? Is it not clear that an Indian Court would have followed what no doubt is the presumption of law until displaced by contrary evidence. In other words it would have done injustice and not justice.

My next case is one which I have to ask your Excellency's pardon for mentioning, as your name occurs in it. But it is so instructive that I must quote it in the interest of my argument. I take it from Mr. Gubbins's account:—

"I recollect in 1842, when Magistrate of Delhi, that I obtained information of a noted forger, a Mussulman, who resided in the city. He had carried his craft into matters which came before me criminally; and I lost no time in attacking him.

"It was deposed before me that forgery was his business; that he kept a variety of seals of different names, and a large apparatus of all that was necessary to carry on his iniquitous trade, within his house. His arrest and the search of his house were carefully arranged and successfully accomplished.

"The articles seized carried convincing proof of his guilt. He was committed for trial on a charge of fraud and forgery; and John Lawrence (now Sir John) presided as Judge. He was convicted; and a sentence of imprisonment for five years was passed. This was justice. But next came law, and by the aid of the law the forger came off victorious. He appealed to the Sudder Court of Agra, and ere long a warrant, commanding the release of the forger, was received. The Court were not satisfied that the proof was legally sufficient. And the Magistrate was cautioned to be careful how he searched the houses of respectable men."

It is difficult to conceive a more illustrative case. Everything here turned obviously on ocular inspection. It was the eye, and the eye alone—whether the sinister look of the articles proved them to be the implements of a forger. But the Sudder Court, with the usual Indian confidence in paper descriptions, decide, and most naturally, that the proof was insufficient.

These are extreme cases; but every system must be tested by extreme cases. I do not, however, wish to take any stronger position than this—that here we greatly underrate the natural advantage of Courts of first instance, and set far too high a value on the corrective power of Courts of Appeal. It is no answer to me to say that our Judges of first instance are negligent and incompetent; and that even under the check of appeal they take down the evidence imperfectly, and that it would never do to trust them to form irreversible conclusions on questions of fact; for my doubts attach to the Court of Appeal. I doubt whether, under the existing conditions of the human mind, it is possible successfully to set right by appeal than to a very limited extent, the [illegible] committed in Courts of [illegible] dealing a great Indian [illegible] them as it does in invertebrate [illegible]—and I admit that I speak of a tribunal [illegible] vexatious extravagancies of appeal were pruned away—it has often struck me when I have seen a Zillah Judge starting some ingenious theory over the head of the Principal Sudder Ameen, and the Sudder Court showing itself still more ingenious than the Zillah Judge, and the Privy Council (though it did not often sin in that way) perhaps shewing itself more ingenious than all—it has often struck me, I say, that the process might after all be like a long mathematical problem, in which if you make a mistake in the first stage, the error only becomes worse and vitiates the conclusion more hopelessly in proportion as the calculation mounts higher up and becomes more intricate.

But while I lay down theoretically that Courts of first instance possess advantages which no Courts of Appeal enjoy, my practical conclusion is a very simple one. It is this—improve your Courts of first instance and, to the extent of your judicial material, establish those Courts of Small Causes. It will be seen why I object to inferior Courts of Small Causes. An inferior Court of this kind is not only a waste of public money and an injury to the litigants, but a standing sin against principle. The proper course is to improve your judge till you can save the appeal. Very moderate improvement is, however, sufficient. So great are the natural advantages possessed by Courts of first instance, that a modetrs long way.

rate elevation of the standard of capacity goes a

Fair legal knowledge, honesty, good sense and familiarity with language and customs of the people will suffice.

Two points remain to be noticed. It may be said to me, granting all you say as to questions of fact, why not give an appeal on points of law? Now I have no objection in principle to the form of appeal known as special appeal. But the difficulty is, to whom shall this appeal lie? You cannot send the litigants in these small cases hundreds of miles to the Sudder Court; and if we did give such power of appeal we may be sure that it would be frightfully abused. And then as to the Zillah Judge. Without meaning the smallest disrespect to the Zillah Judges, I must say that if the Small Cause Court were properly organized (I admit the condition is all important) there would be no such superiority in the Zillah Judge as would warrant an appeal of right being given to him from the Small Cause Court Judge on the simple points of law which arise—and that rarely—in the Small Cause Courts. The existing system of allowing the Judge to state a case for the Sudder Court at his own pleasure seems infinitely the best; and the more you improve the capacity of your Judges, the more freely you may be sure they will state cases on questions on which there may be genuine cases for doubt.

I must not conclude without making the admission that appeals have one indirect advantage, that they do serve as a mode of supervision. Whether it be true or not that the Court of Appeal can correct the mistakes of the Court below, it is an important consideration that the Judge below thinks it can; under this impression a negligent Judge may do his work better. I think it very disirable that Small Cause Courts should be under supervision; but far the best mode of supervision appears to me to be that of bringing of a second mind to bear on the business of the Court. I therefore attach very high importance to the provisions of the Bill for the appointment of Judges extraordinary. Under these provisions the Local Government may invest any judicial officer or person of legal learning with the powers of assisting, occasionally or periodically, in the conduct of the jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court. Ordinarily the person so empowered will doubtless be the Zillah Judge, but, in the vicinity of the Presidency towns, I am not without hope that he may be a member of the Presidency Bar, if we can find one who can spare the time and is reasonably well acquainted with the language. The report of such a judge extraordinary on the manner in which the business of the Court is conducted will carry with it a supervision not less effective and more consistent with principle than any appeal whatsoever.

Mr. Harington said, his hon'ble colleague (Mr. Maine) to whose very able speech they must all have listened with much pleasure, had done him the honor of coupling his name with the institution of Courts of Small Causes in this country beyond the limits of the Presidency towns, and he begged to thank his hon'ble colleague for the flattering terms in which he had spoken of his (Mr. Harington's) exertions in connection with the establishment of those Courts. It would be an affectation of modesty were he to disclaim all merit in the matter, but any credit which attached to him for anything that he might have done in the way of establishing Courts of Small Causes in the interior of the country was at least equally due to the able man who had taken part with him in passing the Act under which the existing Courts were held. He need scarcely remark that there was nothing original in what they had done. Courts of Small Causes had existed for years previously at home and in the Presidency Towns of India and had been found to work most satisfactorily. The work of the Indian Legislature was confined to adapting the system of Small Cause Courts to the circumstances of this country and to reconciling the Natives of India to the procedure which gave the presiding Judges a final jurisdiction and allowed of no appeal from their decision. The establishment of a Court of Small Causes in the Mofussil was a great and in some respects no doubt, a hazardous experiment. It was hazardous in this that the Courts in the Mofussil being far from popular with the natives by taking away the right of appeal, to which the natives were greatly attached, they ran the risk of rendering the Courts still more unpopular. He was happy to say that wherever the experiment of Small Cause Courts had been properly and fairly tried it had been remarkably successful. It had indeed succeeded to a degree far beyond what the promoters of the system had expected. He had lately seen a communication from the Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Provinces in which he said the reports of the Judges who had presided in the Small Cause Courts in these Provinces lead to the belief that they tend to check extravagance, to induce the practical fulfilment of pecuniary obligation that was to make men more honest, and to reduce litigation. He had seen similar remarks some time ago in respect to the Small Cause Court at Kurrachee. He thought it was impossible to bestow higher praise upon any Courts. The Government of the Punjab reported that the Courts had been freely resorted to and that the procedure was prompt and final, and and from Bengal they were told that the usefulness of the Small Cause Courts had been gradually more and more apparent in proportion to the length of time over which their operation has extended. He considered this to be very satisfactory as showing that the Courts were growing in public estimation. He had remarked that the system of Small Cause Courts has succeeded wherever it had been properly and fairly tried, which means that when the Judges of the Small Cause Courts could give their whole time to the work coming before them as such Judges, and had no other duties to perform, the system had been properly tried, but that when the Small Cause Court Judge was also a Principal Sudder Ameen and was invested with ordinary as well as Small Cause Court Jurisdiction, the system could not be said to have had a fair trial. Mr. Maine's remark upon this point, in which as well as in his spirit generally, he (Mr. Harington, entirely concurred) referred rather to Madras than to Bengal. In Bengal the Judge exercising ordinary jurisdiction had been invested with Small Cause Court jurisdiction. The Small Cause Court Judges had been invested with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen. This he (Mr. Harington) could not but regard as a mistake. He also objected to what had been done in Madras. It was essential to the success of Small Cause Courts that there should be only a brief interval between the date of its institution and the date of the decision of a suit, and that on the date fixed for the attendance of witnesses and the hearing of the suit, ordinarily the witnesses should be examined and allowed to return to their homes, and the suit decided. This could generally be done with proper management when the Judge of the Court was only a Small Cause Court Judge, but if a Judge of the Court of Smal Causes was also a Principal Sudder Ameen or a Moonsiff, or had some other work to do, he could never command his time, and without such command working before him in a Small Cause Court in the business order which he had to perform, the business must suffer or be improperly attended to.

A suit had lately been decided in the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta which occupied the Judge who presided at the hearing no less than five days. The case was not one of very great importance. If such a suit were to come before a Small Cause Court Judge in the exercise of his powers as a Principal Sudder Ameen hon'ble members will understand what serious interruption it would carry on the Small Cause Court side of the same Judge's court and how greatly the parties and witnesses on that side of the Court would suffer. Referring again to the report of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, he found that the average duration of suits in the Court of Small Causes at Benares was only eight days, and in that of the Small Cause Court of Allahabad only five and half days. These Courts were properly constituted, that was to say, the Judges have no other duties to perform. Thus it was that they had been able to attain those short averages. Respecting the difficulty noticed by Mr. Maine of providing sufficient work for Judges of Courts of Small Causes which was found to work in some parts of Bengal and which had prevented the extension of the system, he might mention that it was at first contemplated that Courts of Small Causes should be established only in large cities and towns. The law did not contemplate such limitation to that effect, and Courts had, he believed, been established in some agricultural districts where the number of suits was insufficient to occupy the time of the Judges. Mr. Maine's bill would prove a remedy for this state of things and remove the difficulty to which he had referred. Mr. Maine's bill admitted of the enlargement of a Court's jurisdiction to any extent. The Courts would be established at convenient distances from one another. To these registrars would be appointed who would receive and register plaint and perform other duties which clog the decision of cases of small amount when the Registrar was considered qualified to be employed as a Judge and would visit such of the Courts so established. He regarded this as a great improvement; he had no doubt it would have a more ample provision. On his return from England a short time ago he had the good fortune to have as a fellow passenger on board the steamer the Hon'ble Mr. Adams, the learned Chief Justice of the Principal Court of Judicature at Hong Kong. Mr. Adams hearing that he (Mr. Harington) was engaged in reviewing the Code of Civil Procedure, asked to be allowed to see it, and on returning the Code Mr. Adams remarked that what had struck him most in the Code was the number of appeals which it allowed. He (Mr. Harington) gave Mr. Adams the same explanation their hon'ble colleagues had given them to-day. He mentioned that they could not have the great majority of Courts of first instance with final jurisdiction in many cases, and that to provide regularity, and prevent injustice being done, they had been obliged to allow an appeal from almost every order and decision. Mr. Adams very justly remarked in reply that the proper remedy for this state of things was not to multiply appeals, but to improve the Courts of first instance. This was what Mr. Maine's Bill proposed to do. The Bill, when fully introduced by the establishment throughout the country of Courts such as the Bill contemplated, would in effect cover no less than about four-fifths of the entire litigation of the country. He would say no more to shew the great importance and value of the Bill. Of course the success of the Bill would depend in a great measure upon the character of the Judges presiding in the Courts to be constituted under it. To secure competent Judges adequate or liberal salaries must be given. This he was sure would not be grudged by the Government. He believed it would be a true economy to establish under competent and well paid Judges Courts having a final jurisdiction for the trial of cases of a simple character and not very large amount, as purposed in Mr. Maines' Bill; that was a source from whose decisions there would be no appeal, and in which ordinarily a single trial would be allowed. These Courts, however liberal, within any reasonable limits, the salaries of the Judges might be, would be infinitely cheaper than classes of Courts for the decision of the same cases, the principal duty of the Superior Court being to discover whether there was not something wrong in the decision of the Court next below them; and he thought these decisions would give more satisfaction. He felt sure that after a very short time the Courts established under Mr. Maine's Bill would become amongst the most popular Courts in this country. He quite agreed with Mr. Maine in what he had said as to the unsatisfactory nature, generally, of decisions passed in appeal on mere questions of fact the right decision of which rested entirely upon oral testimony given in another Court.

CENTRAL PROVINCES BILL.

Mr. Harington said the jurisdiction which was now exercised by the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces was derived not from any express provision of law, but from orders passed from time to time by the Executive Government. These orders, bearing a date prior to the passing of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, their validity and and the proceedings of the Courts established by them could not be called in question, but it was felt that the constitution of the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces, or the basis upon which they stood was not so satisfactory as could be desired and the Chief Commissioner having come up with a request that the Government of India would be pleased to confer Civil jurisdiction in suits of a small amount upon a class of officers who had not hitherto exercised any of the function of a Civil Judge, which could be done without a law, it seemed desirable that instead of confirming the scope of my Bill brought into this single effect the opportunity should be taken to place the Civil Courts generally of the Central Provinces upon a similar legal basis as that upon which the Courts in British Burmah had been placed by Act I of 1863 in order to give them a similar legal status. This was the object of the Bill which he had asked for leave to introduce. The Bill followed the form of the British Burmah Act in so far as it defined the jurisdiction of the Courts to which it returned.—*Hurkaru, Dec.* 17.

MADRAS.

We are sorry to learn from Mercara that the health of Mr. Kerr, the able and popular Superintendent of Coorg, is very much broken from dysentary, and it is feared that a change will be necessary to restore him to health again. A fatality appears to attend all the Superintendents of Coorg, and from one cause or another none are permitted to remain long at their post. We also hear that the Planters are dreadfully inconvenienced by the withdrawal of the privilege of Bills on the Treasury, granted from time immemorial. In these enlightened days when in all other parts of the world Government aid the people in extending commerce, here they do what they can to curtail and curb the never-ceasing efforts of an increasing European community to open up the resources of Coorg. The Treasury is overflowing, orders are being continually issued by the financial magnates to reduce the balance to a minimum: the only way this can be done is by permitting Bills to be granted, but instead of so doing, Planters are forced to proceed to Mysore and run the gauntlet with revolvers and breach loaders to protect their lives and their property on their way back with the needful funds to pay the expenses on their Estates. We understand that only a few days ago, under an escort of horse and foot granted by His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, a large amount of treasure was forwarded to Coorg by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. A sight like this with an overflowing local treasury, worthy of the feudal days of the Rajah of Coorg, but is simply an utter disgrace to a British Government.—*Athenæum & Daily News, Dec.* 17.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Phillips was yesterday sworn in as fourth member of the Council of the Government of Madras in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. Maltby, who has resigned the service. At the rising of the Appellate Court on Thursday last, present the Chief Justice Sir Colley Scoolland, and Mr. Justice Phillips, the Advocate General addressed the latter, who sat for the last time, previous to his taking his seat in Council, as follows:

My Lord,—As this is the last time you will sit in this Court, I beg to be allowed to address you a few words on behalf of myself and all the members of the Bar, by way of farewell. It would be unbecoming in me to offer any remark on the ability, integrity and labor which you have brought to the discharge of your judicial functions, but fortunately it does fall within my province to thank you on behalf of the Bar for the unwearying temper, patience, and courtesy with which you have ever listened to our disquisitions. I believe that few things more tend to promote the satisfactory administration of justice, than a proper understanding between the Bench and the Bar; an understanding based upon the recognition and practical admission of each of what is due to the position of the other. And if this is a matter of primary importance, not less so is the existence of entire harmony on the Bench. Sufficient time has now elapsed to permit us to judge of the results of the amalgamation of the Courts, which coupled with the New Civil Procedure Code. I believe to be one of the greatest boons conferred by England on India during our whole course of administration of her affairs. And certainly the results of the measure have entirely falsified the predictions of those who predicted that mutual jealousies in the Bench would frustrate the benefits which its promoters anticipated from it. No one who has practiced in this Court can have failed to see how gracefully and gratefully the professional element of the Bench has relied upon the unprofessional, for information on all those points as to which it was necessarily deficient: such as the practice of the former Courts, and the habits and customs of the people. Not less marked, on the other hand, has been the respect paid by the unprofessional element to the professional in the enunciation of those principles of law and equity which in their being the labour of a life to master and store up. I know not how it may be in the other Presidencies farther than that I believe the results are the same in all; but certainly here nothing can have been more gratifying and complete than the good understanding and harmony which have prevailed among the occupants of the Bench. It is matter for regret that, even in post-prandial oratory, on one occasion language should have been indulged in, the tendency of which was to stir up dissensions between the Bar and the Bench on the one hand, and the members of the Bench themselves on the other. But high as was the authority from whom this language fell, I feel satisfied that in the calmer moments of reflection he will be gratified to learn that his words have produced no effect, and that, owing to the good sense of the Bench and Bar of India, mutual forbearance and assistance are still the rule and not order of the day. In one Presidency alone has the good understanding between the Bench and Bar been for a moment ruffled; but in Madras, and I believe in Bombay, it has remained unbroken. My Lord, I have already trespassed upon your patience too long. I will therefore only bid you in my own name and that of the Bar—a cordial farewell. You are about to lay down a limitation even higher than that you now quit; and we all feel assured that you will bring strength to the Counsels of the State. It is our earnest hope that you may long enjoy health and strength, not only to complete the curriculum of your services in India, but afterwards, at Home, in the evening of life, to enjoy those distinctions and emoluments which you have earned during the heat of that portion of man's day in which it is given to every one to labour according to his vocation.

Mr. Justice Phillips.—I was quite unprepared, Mr. Advocate General, for the kind manner in which you have addressed me on behalf of yourself and the Bar, and I thank you most sincerely for the expressions of their good will. I can truly say that the years I have passed on his Bench have been the most agreeable of my whole Indian career; and I shall always look back to them with much pleasure. They have been rendered agreeable by the cordial co-operation of all my colleagues, and by the friendly disposition of your independent Bar. It may be that I brought but comparatively little judicial knowledge to the Bench. I have endeavoured to improve myself and conscientiously to discharge my duties and if I have in any measure succeeded, I am free to own that I owe it in no small measure to that good understanding, which you have truly said prevails upon the Bench, and to the assistance which has ever been rendered by the friendly intelligence of the Madras Bank. Allow me, Mr. Advocate General, to thank you and all the gentlemen whom you represent for the kind expressions you have used in bidding me farewell. —*Id.*

CHINA.

We regret to have to report the total loss of H. B. M.'s Despatch-boat *Racehorse*, which occurred on the evening of the 4th instant in the bay of Lung-mun, about twelve miles to the east of Chefoo. At about 8 o'clock on the above evening the weather being at the time extremely thick and hazy, it was thought that the vessel was entering Chefoo harbour, to which Lung-mun bay bears a great resemblance. Similar accidents have occurred on previous occasions, as for instance in the case of the British barque *Homer*, which was totally wrecked there during last winter, and the steamer *Swatow*, which, under exactly similar circumstances, was indebted to a mere accident for preservation from destruction. As soon as the *Racehorse* went ashore, the masts were cut away and every attempt made to lighten her and get her off. These efforts were, however, unsuccessful, as a gale which had been threatening for some time before set in with terrific violence and prevented the men from either working at the ship or launching the boats. Nothing remained then for the crew to do but to fasten themselves down as best they could. Enormous seas continued to sweep over the deck so that next morning, out of a total strength of one hundred and eight officers and men, only nine survivors were found, the rest having perished of cold and exhaustion or having been swept off the decks. The survivors are the Commander, Paymaster, boatswain and six sailors who saved themselves by taking to the last remaining boat, and drifting about for thirty-six hours, when they were picked up by a junk. On the morning after the wreck, H. M.'s gunboat *Insolent* accompanied by a French despatch vessel, cruised for a considerable time in the neighbourhood, but did not succeed in picking up any others of the crew.—*North-China Daily News.*

NEW ZEALAND.

Two rather startling developments have occurred in the aspect of the war question. It was noted in our last summary that Governor Grey, by parting company with his ministers, had taken upon himself all the responsibility of dealing with the rebels. The Governor's first act was to cause rations to be supplied to the escaped prisoners; the benevolence being coupled with a condition that they should not rob the settlers. His second act was to issue a proclamation offering a free pardon "to all such persons implicated in the rebellion, as may come in on or before the 10th day of December next, take the oath of allegiance, and make the cession of such territory as may in each instance be fixed by the Governor and the Lieutenant-General Commanding her Majesty's forces in New Zealand. All those persons who have been engaged in the rebellion who may desire to return within any part of the said territory, or within the limits of any European settlement, will be required to deliver up any arms or ammunition in their possession." The pardon not to be extended to any person who may have been engaged in certain murders specified. The New Zealand Parliament was summoned for the 21st instant, when some stirring discussions are anticipated regarding the Governor's policy. The public voice condemns it, and nothing but a favourable result will save His Excellency from severe censure on all hands.

The military movements during the month have been few and unimportant.—*Geelong Advertiser.*

In accordance with our usual custom, we publish in to-day' issue a summary of the history of the month for transmission to England by the out-going mail.

Since the departure of the last mail the general election for the Assembly and the periodical election of members of the upper House have passed over. In both the Goverment have obtained a large majority. Of the six members for the Upper House, four, who had expressed their intention of not accepting a liberal land policy, have been rejected; one, by a timely recantation, saved himself; and the one who had not rendered himself obnoxious by an obstinate refusal to accede to the popular wishes was returned without opposition. Seeing that this very decided course of action was taken by the properised and conservative classes, it is full of significance, will probably teach the Upper House a lesson it has been slow to learn. Before the close of last session, it spontaneously declared that it would accept of no measure of self reform and of no land system that did not provide for the sale of the public lands by auction. As we have said, every member who joined in that declaration, with but one exception, has been rejected. The elections for the Lower House have resulted in a large majority for the Government. Of the late Administration, only one member, Mr. O'Shanassy himself, has found a seat, and he would have been defeated had an eligible candidate been found to oppose him. The country has expressed, in most emphatic terms, its disapproval of the conduct of its former rulers. Nearly one-half the House is composed of new men; and not only has the late Government disappeared, but nearly all its supporters. Of the composition of the new Assembly not much can be said. So many of the recognised politicians have disappeared that a void is naturally felt. There are, however, a few men unquestionably objectionable, but they are only a small minority, and will probably soon be got rid of. There is always a disposition in small communities, where the antecedents and social status of every one are known, to cavil at those who aspire to public positions. But the House, bad or good, is the best that could be got together. In few instances, except as to Mr. Haines, was it necessary to pronounce against the late Government and its supporters, was an inferior man preferred to one more eligible.

The Parliament reassembles on Monday next, the 28th of November. The Goverament have already announced their land policy, which had given general satisfaction and is likely to become law. If carried, it will settle the vexed land question, and once more enable us to open the portals of the colony to the emigrant. The protectionist party is strongly represented in the new House. The Government propose to shift the duties from tea and sugar to other imports which check native production. This may be a task of considerable difficulty, but it is high time that something was done towards developing those industries for which the colony is peculiarly fitted, and which are hindered by the excessive imports of inferior and adulterated goods which the continental manufacturer cannot pretend to compete against. We have seen this re-arrangement of our Customs duties represented in England as a step upwards the levying of prohibitive duties for the sole object of preventing importations. There is no such intention on the part of the colonists; but, as revenue must be raised through the Customs, it is thought better to obtain it from commodities which we can produce, rather than from those we cannot, which is the case now. It is found that new industries have arisen under cover of duties imposed for revenue on it, and it is proposed to push this system, as was done in India, to a considerable extent, but certainly not to the extent of levying duties merely for protection.—*Melbourne Age, Nov.* 25.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

No further hostile demonstration of a distinct character has been manifested on the part of the natives, although there have been several indications of their not being wholly reconciled to their conquered position, and of the probability of renewed disturbances. Their aggressive temper, however, have been principally confined to petty depredations, which are not only annoying to the settlers, but shew a disposition to proceed to extremities if favored by circumstances. The authorities are, of course, aware of this, and continue on the alert, both on sea and land; and the most rigid watch is kept over vessels entering the ports of the disaffected portions of the country. The prisoners who escaped, having taken up a position on the top of Omahau, very soon rendered themselves annoying to the neighboring settlers, from whom a deputation waited upon the Governor to ask him to take steps to keep them in check, or bring them under submission. Two friendly chiefs also waited on the Governor for a similar purpose, and urged upon him that unless steps were quickly taken to remove the escaped rebels from their position, the young men of the Northern tribes might be led to join the rebel cause, and that a general revolt might be the consequence. The response of the Governor to the appeal of the deputation has not yet been publicly made known.

On the 25th ult., Hote, William Thompson's eldest son, took the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria, in presence of Brigadier-General Carey, through the interpreter, Mr. Spencer. His brother had intended taking the oath of allegiance at the same time, but was prevented doing so by an attack of typhus fever. Hote said his father had done his utmost to induce his countrymen to abandon the futile struggle against the *mana* of Queen Victoria, but without success; and between the kingmaker and the arch-rebel Rewi Maniopoto—the turbulent chief of the Ngatimaniapoto tribe—a slight misunderstanding and coolness existed, the former advocating submission, and deprecating further hostilities; and the latter vowing his determination to fight to the last man, and breathing dire vengeance against the pakeha. Thompson was said to entertain views of a submissive tendency, but, from what Hote stated, the proud chief and his followers appeared to hesitate at relinquishing their arms, making the old and too transparent excuse of fear of the enmity of some hereditary foes belonging to the neighbouring tribes. Hote surrendered, if not quite in opposition to his father's wishes, at least without consulting his opinion, saying, at parting, "I am going under the shadow of the Queen."

The question, whether the Governor or the Ministry was responsible for the escape of the Maori prisoners, has led to the publication of the following despatch of Mr. Cardwell to his Excellency, dated Downing street, 27th June, 1864:—"Sir,—From your despatch of the 6th April last, I collect that some difference has arisen between yourself and your Ministers respecting the mode of dealing with the 183 Maori prisoners taken at Rangariri, and the tone of your despatch leads me to conjecture that if your advisers had concurred with you in adopting a definite and generous course of action with regard to these persons, the resistance to Sir Duncan Cameron by the natives at Orakan might, in your opinion, have been less desperate, some loss of life avoided, and the completeness of the success enhanced. On this I think it necessary to observe that, while I fully recognise the general right and duty of the colonial Government to deal with matters of native policy properly so called, I consider that while active operations are being carried on under the conduct of her Majesty's military and naval forces, it is for the Governor personally, as representative of the Imperial Government, to decide upon the fate of persons who are taken prisoners in the course of these military operations; and, although, before adopting any such decision, I should wish you to obtain the advice and, if possible, the concurrence of your Ministers, I do not consider that concurrence indispensable. But, subject always to the positive law of the colony, I hold you entitled to determine, and I look to you for determining, whether such prisoners, or any of them, shall be released on parole or otherwise, or whether they shall be kept under such control as may legally be applied to them as prisoners of war, or whether they shall be handed over to the civil authorities to be dealt with as criminals. I shall therefore be fully prepared to support you in case you should have thought it necessary, with or without the consent of your Ministers, so to deal with these prisoners as in your opinion the public interest may have required. As I understand that your opinion has an especial reference to the good effect which measures of generosity would have upon the military operations of Sir Duncan Cameron, I make no doubt that, in forming these opinion, you have been fully acquainted with the views of Sir Duncan Cameron, and of the grounds on which those views have been arrived at.—I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL."

His Excellency Sir George Grey, on the 26th ult., issued an amnesty proclamation, in which he says that "the Governor, having been authorised to extend, upon certain conditions, her Majesty's clemency to those tribes who have engaged in the present unhappy rebellion:—Now, therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify and proclaim that I will, in her Majesty's name and on her behalf, grant a pardon to all such persons implicated in the rebellion, as may come in on or before the 10th day of December next, take the oath of allegiance, and make the cession of such territory as may in each instance be fixed by the Governor and the Lieutenant-General Commanding her Majesty's forces in New Zealand. All those persons who have been engaged in the rebellion who may desire to return within any part of the said territory, or within the limits of any European settlement, will be required to deliver up any arms or ammunition in their possession." The pardon not to be extended to any person who may have been engaged in certain murders specified. The latest intelligence received by telegraph, *viâ* Sydney, is to the 9th instant, and is to the effect that the Tauranga Maories were at that date preparing for war, and that considerable disquietude prevailed amongst the Kaiparra natives, in consequence of the conduct of the escaped rebels. Colonel Havelock's expeditionary force failed to find any rebels in the vicinity of Te Awamutu.—*Id.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 23.

Theobold, Surgeon, 12th M. N. I., to join, from Madras.
Chaplin, Lieutenant A., 1st M. N. I., to join, from Madras.
Pole, Lieutenant G., Engineers, on leave, from Poona.
Piris, Major W., Staff Corps, on

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864.

NOTICES.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Small Dock, Mazagon, having been recently fitted with a new Pumping and Engine, is now available for vessels of 140 feet length of keel, and under 10 feet draft of water.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

Mazagon, 9th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by Indenture, bearing date the 24th day of November 1864, KAZEE SADDOODIN PARKAR, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, conveyed and assigned to KAZEE CASSIM MANAJI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, upon the trusts therein mentioned, all the Estate and Effects of him, the said KAZEE SADDOODIN PARKAR, including his half share of the Emam Village of Nanabay, near Trombay. All debtors of the said KAZEE SADDOODIN PARKAR are hereby required to pay their several debts to the said KAZEE CASSIM MANAJI, who alone is entitled to give a discharge for the same.—Dated this 17th day of Dec. 1864.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP.

DAVID SASSOON MEMORIAL FUND.—Subscription for the above Fund will be received by the Bank of Bombay and the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation. Subscription lists are lying at the Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, and at the offices of the Secretaries.

GEO. BIRDWOOD, H. COKE. VENAYEK WASSOODEW, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application is about to be made to the Government of Bombay, by the undersigned Directors of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) and others, for the right of reclaiming all that portion of the foreshore and land to the seaward thereof, along Breach Candy and Mahalaxmee Hill, extending from the Western headland of ground occupied by the Mahalaxmee Temple in a South South-West direction to the Western point of Land forming the Southern boundary of the House belonging to Jursetjee Nowrojee Bhandoorwalla, Esq., now in the tenure or occupation of William Cooper, Esq., and bounded on the Eastern foreshore by the Breach Candy Road; also for the right of reclaiming all that portion of the foreshore extending Northward from the Western headland of ground occupied by the Mahalaxmee Temple to the Southern point of land of Love Grove Hill, occupied by the Temple of Mamalajiaee, and bounded on the East by the Veiled Causeway; in accordance with Plans to be hereafter deposited with the Collector of Bombay.

CAETANO GABRAEL DeSOUZA.
BHIKAJEE SORABJEE LYWALLA.
COWASJEE SORABJEE AHMEDABADWALLA.
RUTTONJEE RUNCHORDASS.
MUNJEE NURSEY.
JUHMADASS DOOLURDASS.
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SIRVAI.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The application of the Directors of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company, Limited.

SHEWETH.—That the Company are desirous of reclaiming that part of the foreshore of the Harbour of Bombay down to low water spring tides lying to the East and North-East of the Salt Pans adjoining Tank Bunder, Mazagon, and extending North and westerly to Sandhee Battery with a view to applying it to Wharfage and Building purposes.

That the Company are desirous of proceeding under Act XXII. of 1863 with the provisions of which they undertake to comply.

LYTTELTON H. BAYLEY.
RUDOLPH AHLERS.
DINSHAW MANECKJEE.
R. B. CAMA.
A. CURSETJEE DADY.
CURSONDASS MADHAVADASS.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
CULLIANDASS MOMUNDASS.
ARDASEER BRIJLEE CHENOY.
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY.

Bombay, 15th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all the right, title, and interest, of NANA TARRA MUNGESH KUMEREE, in the following properties, will be sold by Public Auction, on or about the 17th day of January next, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture and mortgage executed by the said Nana Tarra on the 15th September 1862: All that piece or parcel of land, with a Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, situate at Kalbadevi Omr, without the Fort, and now in the occupation of the said Nana Tarra. Also, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with a Messuage, Tenement, or range of Buildings, situate near the Pahrapool, without the Fort. For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned eight days before the sale.

KELLY, HORE, AND MANISTY,
Solicitors for the Assignee and Mortgagee.

Bombay Green, 17th December 1864.

GEORGE III. JUTE & WOOL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

છપ્પારમી ધી કરજણ જુટ એન્ડ ઉલ સ્પીનીંગ એન વીવીંગ કુપની (લીમીટેડ.)

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Company, No. 9, Church Gate Street, up to half-past 5 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th January 1865, for the erection of Buildings at Parell for the above Company.

Conditions of Contract, Plans, and Specification for the Buildings required to be erected will be open for inspection at the MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1864.

A WIDOW LADY, well educated and very genteel, wishes to undertake the entire charge of musical, wishes girls whose parents reside in India, three or four to educate with her own. Anxious care and attention would be devoted to them, and a superior Governess provided (with Masters, if desired). The situation is in a good and healthy part of the country, on a direct line of Railway, within easy distance of London.

Terms: Seventy to Eighty Guineas per Annum, according to requirements. References Exchanged.

Address—Miss. PUGH, 6, Victoria Terrace, Bedford.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES (500) FIVE HUNDRED PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (500) Five Hundred per Share, will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 31st December 1864, and in default of the payment of the Call on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st December 1864.

BONA-FIDE MONEY DISTRIBUTION.—THE NEW GRAND AUSTRIAN PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AND THE FRANKFORT LOTTERY COMBINED.

Capital, 181,297,100 Florins.

Four Drawings annually, viz:—2nd of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October. The next Drawing will take place on the 1st of April, 1865.

When Prizes of £20,000, £10,000, £500, &c., down to £12 Sterling, may be gained.

The Price of One Share is Two Pounds Sterling:

Six Shares for... ... ... £10 Thirty-four for £50
Thirteen for ... ... £20 Seventy for ... £100

Remittances (Cheques, Bills on London, or Paper Notes) and application to be made to

H. B. GOEBEL & Co.,
Bankers and Chief Agents, Frankfort on the Maine.

N.B.—Letters addressed to the care of Messrs. GOEBEL & Co., 38, Cornhill, London, will be duly attended to. Orders received too late will be executed for the next Quarterly Drawing.

Forms of Application to be had at this office.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment, corrected to the 30th September 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS, in Tins, received by the last Overland Steamer.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

TO SPORTSMEN.—Eley's Ammunition, of every description, for Sporting or Military purposes. Double Waterproof General Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the loading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Billing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality, for Shot Guns, and Rifle.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps, for Colt's, Adam's, Deane's, Tranter's, and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGES.—For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's and other Breech Loaders.

"Black Beck Shell," for 16, 12, and 16 Bore Breech Loaders.

The "Metford" Shell Bullet, for Enfield and Whitworth Bore Rifles.

Bullets, of uniform weight, made by compression from soft refined lead.

Double Waterproof Gun Caps, of all numbers.
Felt Waddings. do.
Royal and Green Wire Cartridges, do.
Breech Loading Cartridge Cases, Nos. 12 and 16.
Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Nos. 8, 16, 24 and 32.
Adam's and Colt's Cartridges.
Terry's do.
Needle Rifle do.
Pattefield Guns, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Westley Richard's Caps.
Reilly's Saloon Rifles of No. 2 size.
Do. do. of No. 1 do.
Rigby's Cartridges.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO CRICKETERS—

Best Spring and plain Cane-handle Bats.
Do. polished and chain Malacca Cane-handle Bats.
Improved Dove-tail handle Bats.
Best Match Bats.
Spliced-handle Bats, &c.
Brass-mounted Stumps.
Plain do.
Cricket Balls, by Duke and Dark.
Best Racket Bats and Presses.
The above just landed and worthy inspection.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM AND CHEESE.—Received by each Overland Steamer.

Double Gloster.
Albert.
Stilton.
Berkley.
Cheddar.
Parmesan.

At Rs. 1½ per lb. nett.

Wiltshire Streaky Bacon at Gitts.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvass Skin.
Tongues, Bath Chaps, Pungery and Gilpin, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape Voyage.

The undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this.

N. B.—A few jars of fresh English Butter, just received.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots, Nos. 1 and 2.
Do. Do. Cigar shape.
Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco, cut.
Caraway Tobacco, cake.
Teddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwelle, and Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, The Alton Light, Cherry wood Pipe Stems, Briar Wood Pipes, and Cerroot-holders. The patent Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes. Each additions and novelties by every Mail.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

A NEW BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE.—Apply to J. R. LOWE, Burrows' Lane, Girgaum Road.

Bombay, 3rd December.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Corrugated Sheet Iron and Line suitable for roofing.

HEYCOCK & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1864.

FOR SALE at the Offices of the undersigned, a few Boxes of best Manilla CIGARS, No 2. Price Rs. 45 per mill.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

FOR SALE.—China Lankin, White Matting, and Hubbuck's White Zinc Paint. Apply to

SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th December 1864.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—The Ship "OWEN GLENDOWER." Apply to CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 3, Marine Street 1864.

FOR SALE.—A beautiful Marble Pavement; black and white, polished squares, about 2,500 square feet. Apply to PASSMORE & Co., 3, Medow Street.

FOR SALE.—A handsome Axminster Carpet, 21 ft. 4 in. by 14 ft. 4 in.

A quantity of ready made Desk Doors and Windows; also a consignment of Tarpaulins.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

8 Hornby Row, 16th December 1864.

FOR SALE, the property of an Officer of the 17th Lancers, a Grey Arab Horse, seven years old, 14.3½ hands high, has been ridden as a Charger, and occasionally by a Lady, quiet, very showy, perfectly sound, up to 14 stone, ten gallop half a mile in 55 seconds, mile in 1 min. 56 sec. To be sold in consequence of his owner proceeding next month to England with his Regiment. Price Rs. 1,500. Apply by letter to the Adjutant 17th Lancers, to Bolapore.

FOR SALE.—The S. S. Yacht "THULE," with her Stores complete. The above named Vessel, formerly attached to the European Chinese Naval Force, will be disposed of by Public Auction on the 17th proximo, if not previously disposed of privately. She is 144 feet in length and 25 feet in main breadth, and 90 horse-power. Her list of Stores and all further particulars may be ascertained on application at the Oriental Bank Corporation.

FOR SALE.—A two-seated BROUGHAM, in first rate order, with a large, fast and handsome pair of HORSES: Handsome HARNESS nearly new, and a good pair of LAMPS: complete for 1,600 Rupees. The pair of HORSES (a perfect match) alone 900 Rupees. Apply to "F. R.," 21 Neutral Lines, Poona.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—FRESH MILLINERY.—Just received per Overland Mail, a choice selection of Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats, White and Coloured Silk Gloves, Alderney Curls, Human Hair for Plaits, Human Hair single and double Bows, Plumes, and Ostrich Feathers, Artificial Flowers and Dress Wreaths, Assorted Colored and Black Hair Nets, Prince Medal Crinolines, Air Beds and Pillows, large size Wax Dolls, Spring Toys, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes, Walking Sticks, Air-light Japan Tin Boxes, &c., &c.

Inspection respectfully invited.

SORABJEE MERWANJEE & Co., Milliners, No. 2, Medow Street, Fort.

NEW GRAM from Calcutta, first quality, in Bags of 164 lbs., with a fine Grain, at Rs. 7-12 per Bag. Terms—Cash. Apply to GOVIND JANARDHUN, at the Office of Messrs. MONTALBAN and TALLADA, No. 5, Forbes Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's Boys, and Girls' 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Morocco Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enamelled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots. Plaited, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Rowse.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

JELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largest assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.—(*Charged 12 as. to the shilling.*)—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have received a general assortment of the above.

No. 1. Gem day to a page, 8vo. cloth.
" 2 Do. do. do. with look and key.
" 9 Half do. do.
" 10 Three days to a page with Sunday, 8vo. cloth.
" 11 Do. do. without do.
" 11 B. Do. do. and Cr. side.
" 12 Three days to a page with Sunday, 12mo. cloth
" 13 Enlarged do. do.
" 14 Three days to a page without do., 12mo. cloth.
" 15 Three days to a page without Sunday.
" 2 Three days to a page, 4to. cloth.
" 2 H. Do. do. do.
" 3 Do. do. do. Folio.
Do. Russia Case.
Do. Professional Diary.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have for sale at the Metal Mart, Borce Bunder—Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes, Galvanized Corrugated Iron, and Fixing for ditto.

FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.

Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Tools.

Daily expected—a few Ornamental Cast Iron Entrance Gates and Railings. Drawings may be seen at the above address.

Price Lists forwarded on application.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Borce Bunder, 15th December 1864.

SKITTLES AND SLATE BAGATELLE BOARDS, with and without Stands, and with India Rubber Cushions and Pockets, on solid Mahogany stands of 8 or 4 feet bed.

German Billiards, folding and on stands.
Backgammon Boards of sizes.
Foot Balls of sizes.
Croquet Games for the Lawn.
Do. Parlour.
Gwallor Game.
Sets of Skittles complete.
Fives and Hand Balls.
Solitaire Board and Balls.
German Tactics "
Game of Troco or Lawn Billiards
Armstrong Game for the Lawn.
Volunteer Handicap Game.
Thurston's Billiard Cloth with Bed, Cushions and Pockets, complete.
Thurston's Billiard Cues.
Do. Pool Balls of sizes.
Do. Pyramid do.
Do. Billiard do.
Do. Bagatelle do.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—

FOR SALE.

A serviceable fast-trotting flea-bosten Grey large Horse, goes in single and double harness, to be seen at one day's previous notice being given to the undersigned.

Just Landed.

A handsome Eng lish-built Cab Buggy with Lamps.
A ditto four seated open Carriage with Lamps and Pole.
A ditto Cane body Ditto Ditto.
1 ditto Waggonette.

AND ALSO,

1 Nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole, by Lawrie and Morner.
1 ditto Basket Phaeton.
1 ditto Malvern Dog Cart with Lamps.

ALSO,

A Bay Arab Riding Horse, 14½ hands high. To be seen on one day's previous notice to the undersigned.

A second-hand English-built Miniature Brougham with Lamps and Shaft.

ALSO,

A very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated open Carriage by "Booker and Sons," Mount Street, London, the property of an Officer who on account of his unexpected departure for India will be sold.

Just Landed.

A handsome new four-seated open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts.

A ditto convenient Park Phaeton, with moveable Box and Seat, boot made by "Mulliner" of Liverpool.

ALSO,

A fresh batch of English-built double-seated four wheeled Children's Carriages with Hood.

ALSO,

Few Pairs of Railway Rugs.
New Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shaft, by S. Marks.

Just landed.

A handsome London Sociable, Spring to the Wood; for Opening and Shutting, with Lamps and Pole, by Starton and Mackenzie, London.

A handsome Small English-built Four-seated Phaeton with Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by S. Marks.

Also several other Carriages.

ALSO,

Just received for Sale, few sets of handsome Silver Mounted Carriage Harness, and several other Carriages.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society Depository, Esplanade.

ROMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Commission Agent.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Heathland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Concentrated Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa.

(A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate Stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)

Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.

Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Poulson's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.

Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk, as pure as when taken from the Cow.

Hand's Farinaceous Food and Jones Pat ent Arrowroot.

Speed's Do.

Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Game.

These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poonah.

Holloway's Pills.—Disordered Stomach.—Who can with certainty predict the dire gastric issue of a disordered stomach if it be neglected? Fever, diarrhœa, and even cholera, are too often the penalties of such neglect. It should be every one's care to know that Holloway's Pills effectually prevent these disastrous consequences. This purifying medicine should be taken regularly to stem the formidable symptoms, or the opportunity of doing so may be lost for ever, and a few days delay even may be fatal. Each succeeding dose gradually regulates the stomach, liver, and bowels. When the weather is sultry, the system weakened, and malaria abundant, the digestion and its organs should be kept in order by treatment so simple, yet so productive of comfort, security, and strength.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.
Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

FOR SALE.—Three Cheshire White FOX TERRIERS (Father and Mother are prize dogs).

One White English TERRIER.
Three rough Scotch TERRIERS.

Just arrived from England. Price Rs. 100 each. Apply to BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE, Dubash.

No. 5, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—DORABJEE HORMUSJEE has the pleasure to apprize his kind Customers, that he has just received overland and direct from Paris, Ladies' and Children's trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Infants' Silk Hats and Bonnets, French gold silver, and colored Flowers, and plain Flowers, white and black Cap fronts Ribbons, broad and narrow, white glace Silk in variety, Muslin, Mohair, Grenadine, and Nora Dresses, the Denmark, the Equestrim or Riding and the Dagne or Nursing Corsets, Linen Lawn Handkerchiefs, Tartatan, white and colored, Garibaldi Jackets, Skeletoning, colored Merino, Linens, Military and Gauntlet Gloves, Silk Scarfs, black and colored Velvets, superior black habit Cloth, embroided Crochet and real Lace Collars and Sleeves, imitation and real Volencian Lace, Children's Frocks, Toys, Rimmel's best Perfumery; and many other articles too numerous to mention, of which he solicits an inspection.

પાર્સ દોરાબજી હોરમજી મીલીનરી શોપ.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner.

Meadow Street, No. 20.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, AND CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned have for sale the following Engines and other Machinery from T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

ENGINES, &c.

One 2 H. P. Improved Upright Engine.
One 3 H. P. Condensing Engine, with Portable Boiler.
One 4 H. P. Horisontal Engine, with Egg-shaped Boiler.
One 8 H. P. High Pressure Engine and Fine Boiler.
One 10 H. P. Upright Engine, with Multitubular Boiler.
One 12 H. P. by 36 by 36 do. Horisontal Engine, with Cornish Boiler 22 feet by 5 feet 6 in., Flue 3 feet.
One 30 H. P. 18 by 36 in., do., with Boiler 19 feet by 6 feet, Flue 3 feet 6 in., in diameter.
One 8 H. P. Improved Horizontal Portable Steam Engine on Wooden Wheels, complete, and very strong, and 10 H. P. Boiler.
One do. do.
Several Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines and Upright Portable Tubular Boilers, (useful on Boardship or for Factories.)

MACHINERY, &c.

Corn-Mills, (3 feet, 3 feet 6 in., and 4 feet) with French Burr Stones, and Steel Mill Picks.
Saw Frames, Upright Self-acting, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws, various sizes.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Planing Machine.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer, 5 cwt., with Anvil complete.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16, and 18 feet beds.
Screw Cutting Foot Lathe, self-acting, 6 in. centre, 6 feet bed.
Screwing Machines.
Patent Cotton Gin.
A Set of Heavy Plate Bending Rollers on Base Plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 inches.
Shafting, twenty lengths, 10 feet each... in., with Couplings, Hanging Brackets &c., and ten lengths 24 in.

SUNDRIES.

Brass Water Gauges, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators, a Boiler Truck, Frames for Stamping Machines, &c., &c.

Every information may be had, and the Machinery be seen, by applying to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo.

Any article of Machinery, not included in the above list, may be ordered direct from the Manufacturer, on application to the undersigned.

BYRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, October 1864.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Joojeoree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of dish.

Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against various imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

Lea and Perrins discovered that several of the Foreign Markets had been supplied with spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—To let, the premises now in the occupation of the undersigned, to whom apply.

HEYCOCK & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1864.

TO LET.—The first floor of one of the best lighted and airiest houses in Rampart Row, admirably adapted for a Bank. Apply to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO LET, from the 1st or the 3rd January 1865, a BUNGALOW, situated at Middle Colaba, west side facing the sea, now occupied by Mr. A. C. Thornhill. For further particulars apply to K. R. KOLAH., No. 15, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, from the 1st August next, Ground Floor and First Storey of House No. 7, in Church Gate Street, opposite to the Premises occupied by the firm of Messrs. Hunt, Mennets and Co. The Rooms are spacious, airy, and exceedingly well adapted for accommodating a large establishment. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS, No. 9, Church Gate Street.

McCOMBIE & SONS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

OILMAN'S STORES

PICKLES.

Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Onions, French Beans, Gherins, Red Cabbage, Piccalilli, Walnuts, Chow Chow, Imperial Hot, West Indian, Capsum White's, Oriental Pickle, French Olives, French Capers, &c., &c.

SAUCES.

Reading, Harvey, John Bull, Beefsteak, Tomata, Essence of Anchovies, Sir Robert Peal, Royal Table, Mushroom and Walnut Catsup, Soho, Worcester Sauce, Lancashire Sauce, &c.

MUSTARDS.

Durham Mustard, French Mustard, &c.

VINEGAR.

White Wine, Distilled Crystal, Chili and Tarragon, Raspberry, &c.

OILS.

Salad Oil, Cold Drawn Castor, Cod Liver Oil, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.

Lemon, Almond, Vanilla, &c.

POTTED MEATS.

Anchovy Paste Potted Ham, Beef, Tongue, Yarmouth Bloaters, Strasbourg Potted Meat, Pate de Diable, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

In 1 & 2 lb. Pots and Tins.

Raspberry, Plum, Greengage, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Damson, Raspberry and Currant, Gooseberry, Apricot, Grapes, Apple, Lemon and Orange Marmalade.

SYRUPS FOR ICES, &c.

Lemon, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Gooseberry.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.

Pine Apple, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pears, Red Currants, Black Currants.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

English and French in Stoppered Bottles.

BOTTLED TART FRUITS.

Cranberries, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currants, Greengages Raspberries, Morella Cherries, Raspberries and Currants

DESSERT FRUITS.

Muscatel Raisins, Turkey Figs, French Plums, Zante Currants, Normandy Pippins, Candied Orange and Lemon Peel, Bon Bon Cosaques, Motto Kisses, China Preserved of all kinds.

SOUPS.

Hare, Hotch Potch, Oyster, Chicken Soup, Soup Cressy, Mock Turtle, Julienne, Oxtail, Giblet, Mulligatawney, Gravy, Chicken Broth, Vegetable, Mutton and Chicken Broth, Portable Soups.

MEATS.

Boiled Beef, A la mode Beef, Roast Beef, Boiled Mutton, Roast Veal, Irish Stew, &c., &c.

FISH.

Preserved Salmon, Findon Haddocks, Oysters in Tin, Herrings a la Sardines, Pickled Salmon and Herrings, Dutch Anchovies, Blackwall Whitebait, Sardines, Anchovies, Kippered Salmon, Fresh Herrings, Fillets of Soles, Salted Salmon in Jars, Red Herrings, &c.

VEGETABLES.

Carrots with and without Gravy, Parsnips, Turnips, Green Peas, Stewed and Preserved Mushrooms, White Mushrooms, Asparagus, &c.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.

Double Gloster Cheese, York Hams and Wiltshire Bacon in Canvas, Stilton Cheese.

FRENCH PROVISIONS.

Pate de foie gras, Pate de fois d'oir, Game of kinds, Petit Pois, and the like.

BISCUITS

FROM HUNTLEY AND PALMER.

Mixed, Cracknels, Captain's, Picnic, Brighton, Spice Nuts, Fancy Machine, Ginger Nuts.

INDIAN OILMAN'S STORES OF ALL KINDS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER.

Allsopp's and Tennant's Beer and Porter, Ginger Wine, Port Wine, Claret, Sherry, Brandies, Old Tom, Gin, Hollands Gin, Curracoa, Maraschino, Cherry Brandy, Cherry Cordial, French Liqueurs, Whiskey, &c.

McCOMBIE & SONS.

N. B. Every article sold by the undersigned is imported from well known English and Foreign Houses, and is guaranteed to be sound at the time of delivery. No responsibility will be recognized by M. Combie & Sons after delivery of the goods from their premises.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Younger's Edinburgh Pale Ale, in quarts, at Rs 4½ per dozen.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1864.

THE undersigned have just received a small batch of Salt's BEER, in good order and condition.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes' Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal.....at Rs. 26 per dozen.
" Pints..... " 14 " "
Old Pale Cognac ..... " 30 " "
Fine very old Do..... " 36 " "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Classmerdan*, Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 28 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhard and Söhne's superior WINES imported from Creumach, Rhenish, Prussia, viz:— per dozen.

Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label ..... Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock Do. do..... " 40
Do. Moselle Do. do..... " 40
Marashenmer (Still Hock)..... " 25
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior) ..... " 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Thos. Salt & Co.'s Burton of Trent Ale per dozen Quarts...Rs. 6 0
" per dozen Pints ... " 3 4
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne per dozen Quarts ... " 40 0
Boostraet & Co.'s Bordeaux
St. Estephe per dozen..... " 24 0
St. Julien per dozen ..... " 28 0
Volnay 1859 per dozen ..... " 24 0
Prince of Wales Mess Brandy
No. 2 per dozen..... " 24 0

PASSMORE & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner ..... at Rs. 28 per dozen.
" Golden..... " 30 "
Moselle, Sparkling ..... " 36 "
Red Hermitage, Burgundy ..... " 28 "
Claret, Good Dinner Wine..... " 24 "
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled) ..... " 18 "

PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE—

1st Class Claret at Rupees 18 per doz.
2nd " at " 16 "
Sherry at " 23 "
Champagne, at " 31 "
Brandy at " 22 "

Apply to E. MARSHALL, at Messrs. Alex. C. Brice & Co.

Bombay, 21st December 1864.

CHAMPAGNES.—By Geisler and Co.—Cuvillie and Co., packed expressly for India. Has just been landed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

BORDEAUX CLARETS.—TREACHER & Co.'s (Limited) usual quarterly supply has just been landed, which is in excellent condition. Rs.

Chateau Margaux.....Quarts 34
" Leoville..... " 28
" St. Julien..... " 22
" Medoc in..... Pints 9
" Do. ..... Qts. 16
Sha Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.

LAWRENCE & Co.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

NOTICE.—BASS & Co.'s BEER, in wood of last October brew, expected by the end of next March. Orders registered by LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close account:—

No. 1, a rich Dinner Claret..... Rs. 21 0 per dozen.
" 2, Ditto ditto..... " 18 0 "
" 3, Ditto ditto..... " 15 0 "
" 4, a light Ditto ditto..... " 12 0 "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—The following Wines